338.984(62)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
Southern Region
EGYPT

GENERAL FRAME
OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN
FOR
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

JULY 1960 - JUNE 1965

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OUR DUTY TODAY

" The most momentous problem we are confronted with to-day, and shall continue to be confronted with to-morrow is that our people have been behind for so many generations through the effect of various circumstances.

Some of these circumstances were due to internal factors, others were due to factors which were imposed upon us from outside.

We can never afford to lag behind in a newly developing world. We have already suffered by failing to catch up with the steam age and the age of electricity. But we shall suffer a great deal more if we miss the new dawn that has just broken upon the world, because we shall then be risking the very right of our existence.

This is how the problem confronting us looks. I would like to add, however, that great political consequences are bound to follow suit. The differences between the nations able and those unable to keep pace with the great developments of the future will be much greater than those which existed between the Imperialist Powers on one side and the nations which groaned under their oppressive yoke on the other.

In the coming era, knowledge shall be the true power ... the true freedom."

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER
Cairo University's Golden Jubilee

December 21, 1958

PLANNING THE NEW SOCIETY

" Building a society is not an easy matter. Indeed, it is a difficult task, for we are not only building a new society but we are also making the design for this society before building it, all by ourselves.

We are inspired, in so doing by our own circumstances. Thus we are resolutely determined that the main lines of this design shall be Socialism, Co-operation and Democracy."

GAMAL ABDEL NASSER
Co-Operative Conference

November 27, 1958

INTRODUCTION

The production target of the general economic and social plan for the United Arab Republic was defined by President GAMAL ABDEL NASSER as doubling the notional income within a time limit of ten years. The President also defined the social aim of increasing the national income and ensuring its steady growth together with its fair distribution among nationals as raising their welfare and dignity standards.

All this should be realised through increasing the rate of national economic development and speeding up production in all economic activities in a balanced integrated and complementary way which leads to a continual increase in the national income and a diminution of the enormous inequalities of personal wealth and incomes and ensures the contribution of all individuals, by their efforts and funds, towards the development of national resources and their utilisation in raising the standard of living, in fortifying their own dignity and integrity and in building a democratic socialist and co-operative society in which both public and private capital co-operate for the interest of all parties.

According to the President's directives, the main features of planning for the next ten years were drawn up, and the detailed plan for the first phase which begins in July 1960 and ends in June 1965 was laid down. This comprises public and private investment projects, as well as estimates of production, employment, consumption and income in the various sectors of the society as shown in details in the tables below.

Development of national production and raising the inhabitants' standard of living is a major objective of the United Arab Republic, considered by the Provisional Constitution as a fundamental element of the social structure and a corner stone of the Socialist-Democratic Co-operative Society. It is stipulated in Chapter II of the Provisional Constitution regarding the Fundamental Constituents of the Society, that the national economy should be organised according to plans, with due regard to the principles of social justice.

In compliance with the stipulation and in response to the desires of the people for progress and prosperity, and as an expression of their unanimous determination and aspiration to power and dignity, the Government of the United Arab Republic decided to prepare a comprehensive national plan for economic development and social progress, having as its fundamental objective the doubling of the national income in both Regions of the Republic in the next ten years and the distribution of this income among the inhabitants in a manner compatible with the major objective of establishing a socialist-cooperative society through democratic media and consistent with the constitutional rules which safeguard private ownership and regulate its social function in conformity with the country's laws.

Thus, the United Arab Republic has adopted planning as a means for development in compliance with the preceding principles of the Provisional Constitution and in order to reap the many advantages which will follow from developing the country's national economy.

In adopting planning as a method of developing its national economy, the United Arab Republic, is doing so only because planning ensures the fastest and most adequate rate of economic growth and social development. When the U.A.R. endorsed planning in principle, she did not think of copying any of the many planning systems that exist, but was keen to see that the foundations of its planning should be inspired by the very nature of the problems facing the country and in harmony with the nature of our society, the customs and characteristics of our people and fulfilling in the end the target aim of building up the socialistic, democratic and co-operative society.

Furthermore, our need for planning springs from the need of the national economy for more and more organisation which ensures the transfer of the labour force available in the form of unskilled labour to an effective force of skilled artisans through technical education, vocational training and the development of whatever other means which permit the creation of a trained generation of organisers, technicians and business managers. Our need for planning also springs from the need for developing financing and saving institutions which ensure in an effective manner the absorption of petty and large savings in both urban and rural areas. These savings may then be directed on behalf of their owners for their benefit and for the general prosperity of the public towards investment, the better use of resources and the raising of national production levels.

Planning is meant to acquire a state of balanced growth in the national economy, in order to ensure that the various rates of growth in the various activities should go hand in hand lest one should run faster than the others and thus overtaxes them by more than their potentialities or lag behind them and thus hampers their growth. This is because the cohesion and integration which characterise any national economy make it similar to a chain the strength of which is no more or less than the strength of its weakest link no matter how far apart they are from one another. Thus any excess growth of any sector beyond the needs and requirements of all the other sectors only means idle and ill-utilised resources.

On the other hand, economic development takes a long time either in construction or in operation in order to materialise and bear fruit. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to the time sequence and adapt economic policies to fulfill present needs and requirements and to match them by inherited potentialities of the past, thus enabling the continual growth in the future.

The rapid growth of knowledge and scientific progress, has become a characteristic of our modern age, so much so that the institutions of knowledge and scientific research have become one of the most important institutions of the modern state.

The heritage which has been passed by imperialism to our present generation has caused the retardation of the colonised countries in the fields of knowledge and science and made them subject to intellectual and moral domination tantamount to a new form of imperialism. For although political and economic colonisation are now things of the past, yet the great scientific progress which took place in the world makes us keener to succeed in resisting scientific colonisation which, as said by President Abdel-Nasser himself, divides nations into those that "know" and those that "know not". Since agricultural production and the utilisation of mineral and industrial raw materials rank highest in importance for economic development, it is incumbent upon us to acquire scientific knowledge and technical experience for the benefit of developing our economy.

In fact, the rapidity of economic progress in our country depends on the ability to digest the modern methods of knowledge and scientific progress, and apply them to raise the productive efficiency of labour and capital and also on deriving suitable technological standards for agricultural and industrial production and other fields of activity.

Economic problems are not the only motive that prompts us to resort to planning. There are social considerations as well.

Perhaps the most important of those social considerations is reducing inequalities of income and wealth. In fact despite our low national income as compared with other countries, and the equally low per capita income, we still find great differences among incomes of different people and among their wealth.

If the national economy of the U.A.R. is to be left unplanned, these inequalities in wealth will increase through the course of years, resulting in dividing the society into two groups : a group few in number and continually decreasing in proportion to total population, yet owns most of the production returns and another increasing in number and in proportion to total population, yet owns but very little of these returns of production. Besides being incompatible with the principles of the democratic, socialist and co-operative order embraced and firmly adhered to by the U.A.R., this could lead to very grave and far-reaching results. Hence the need for planning to accomplish these social aims, which are of a far-reaching effect in the consolidation of the democratic, socialist and co-operative doctrine, which springs from the very needs and problems of our society.

Of the most important social considerations is the provision of fruitful work for those who are able and willing to work. This implies the increase of investment projects, supplying necessary funds and increasing the need for labour through the expansion of the agricultural area and the foundation of various establishments and factories. Care has been taken to provide for the absorption of the largest possible number of labourers and workers and increase employment opportunities for the increasing numbers of population with due considerations to their training and efficiency.

The planning adopted in our Arab Republic does not make economic development the responsibility of the Government alone. Indeed, it is the responsibility of the whole people, as individuals or members of establishments and organisations. Because, co-operation, collaboration and integrated efforts between the various groups and the private and public sectors are among the fundamental principles on which this plan is founded.

The next five years will witness an experiment in comprehensive national planning in which the people and the Government will fully co-operate in the execution of investiment projects and the fulfillment of production targets thus increasing prosperity and raising the standard of living for all. This is the first 5-year plan which, God willing, will be followed by successive plans each of which is so designed as to push the national economy forward, increase prosperity, raise high the people's dignity, consolidate the foundation of Arab Nationalism and ensure a true participation in establishing world peace and welfare of Humanity at large, to which our Arab ancestors have so heartily and generously contributed.

We are all fully confident that, with God's help, and thanks to the people's consciousness and profound concern over their progress and prosperity, the aims of the present plan will be fully attained, under the wise guidance of our beloved and inspired leader President GAMAL ABDEL NASSER, the intrepid Hero of Arabism.

May God be with us.

ABDEL LATIF MAHMOUD EL-BOGHDADY
Vice-President
and
Minister of National Planning

July 1960

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE 10-YEAR PLAN FOR THE EGYPTIAN REGION

I.—INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a continuous process. The present plan, confined as it may seem to a period of five years, it actually extends beyond the first year and the first five years, with an aim of doubling the national income within the next ten years, through a perpetual acceleration of the rate of production in order to raise the level of economic and social welfare of the people.

Doubling the national income may be realised through various acceptable media. It may be ensured for example through the sole medium of industrialisation, or through greater patronisation and concern over agriculture. . . etc. But, in framing up the ten-year plan, it was thought necessary to free the national economy from its limited enclosure to make it both ready and able to be far more self-sufficient, gradually and in a self-generating manner. It was also taken into consideration that the shares allotted the various sectors of the economy should not enable each of these sectors to develop and grow independently but in complete harmony with the growth and development of the other sectors. This is meant not only to meet the increasing demands of consumers implicity borne out by a prospective better level of living, but also to help the enrichment of productive capacities which determine in the end the possibilities and potentialities of economic expansion. Moreover, it was also considered that the expansion of the various sectors should also contribute to improve our position with the outside world in order to be more of an exporting than of an importing country, thus strengthening our economy at home and abroad in the same time and making it more able to pay for the cost of development, to form a surplus for the benefit of the people and to enhance simultaneously the value of our local currency in world markets.

In the light of all these considerations, the quantitative (doubling the national income), and the qualitative (building up a sound and balanced economy fulfilling all in all the satisfaction of local consumers' needs, the formation of capital and the import-export requirements) the main features of the national plan were determined in all its consecutive phases. The growth of each sector of the economy is discussed in detail as follows.

II.—THE TARGETS OF PRODUCTION

(II. 1).—*The Agricultural Sector :*

Agriculture is the main base for the whole economic structure. It supplies people with food, supplies industry with the necessary raw materials and above all, it determines the size of our transactions with the outside world. But, agriculture plays another important role in our Republic. It is the main source of income for the majority of rural population who amount to two thirds of the total population. With all this in mind, it was necessary that the plan should take in its considerations two factors in the same time. Firstly that the economy should be freed from the strong hold of agriculture or at least the strong hold should be loosened to enable the economy to take off in the path of modern industrialisation which is of paramount importance to all development processes in our present time, which means a greater rate of production growth in industry than in agriculture. Secondly that agriculture should be expanded in all fairness to the rural population and in a manner ensuring in the end a fair distribution of incomes among the various parts of the Republic.

It is therefore necessary to expand the agricultural production to a maximum both horizontally, through the increase of arable land, and vertically through the increase of productivity. Since the former is fully allied to projects of irrigation and drainage, the State patronised the High Dam and its complimentary projects which will help increase the cultivated land by about 1.3 million acres. The productivity of these new areas will reach the level obtained now for the areas presently under cultivation, only in time and may not do so during the plan period. This was fully realised when estimating the production potentialities in the plan presently in hand.

As for the latter, namely vertical expansion, it is important to adopt it in order to realise the two targets namely the target of increasing production and that of increasing the income of the worker on the land and his family. The agricultural projects included in the plan are meant to increase agricultural returns and to supply the means of so doing without any strain on the workers or any pressure on their limited means. These projects are actually the main core of agricultural develpment in the first five years. The projects for horizontal expansion will bear fruit in the second five-year period, when the existing projects for vertical expansion would have reached its maximum, ensuring thus a continuous flow of growth in agriculture stepping in full rhythm with the growth of the general economic activity of the country.

It is expected, according to the estimates obtained, that the agricultural production iwll increase from L.E. 574 millions in 1959/1960 to L.E. 910 millions in 1969/1970 i.e. by nearly 60% above its present level. Naturally such growth will continue due to the possibility of the increase in productivity of the new land. It may be noted here, that the estimated production of such lands does not exceed a third of the level attained by present areas, and is expected to reach that level gradually.

The production mix of agriculture will also change due to two factors : The first depends on the nature of production in different lands. Vertical expansion differs in scope from horizontal expansion. Besides, new lands differ from old lands in suitability to grow certain crops. The second factor is the nature of demand on each type of crop and the possibility of expanding it, whether the demand is local or from outside. This is why we may notice in table (A) below that the expansion during the first five years concentrates more on field crops, with other crops expanding nearly equally, whilst in the second five years the concentration is more on animal production in concordance with the increase in lands. It may be noticed also that the rate of relative expansion in fibres is low, because the production of fibres is highly dependent and related to exportation, and to the weaving and spinning local industries.

TABLE (*A*)

PRODUCTION MOVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

	Production in million pounds			Production indices		
	1959-60	**1964-65**	**1969-70**	**1959-60**	**1964-65**	**1969-70**
Fibres	135.5	168.4	178.6	100	124	132
Other field crops	160.3	216.7	260.6	100	135	163
Vegetables, fruits and trees	58.4	71.3	98.0	100	122	168
Fodder and animal products	200.0	253.2	338.6	100	127	169
Other crops	19.6	26.6	34.2	100	136.	174
TOTAL	**573.8**	**736.2**	**910.0**	**100**	**128**	**159**

(II. 2).—*The Industrial Sector :*

Whilst agriculture is considered the primary sector upon which the whole structure of the economy is based, industry is the basic outlet for economic progress and continual growth. This is because agricultural production is completed by nature in one cycle that begins by sawing and ends by harvesting. Industrial production, on the other hand, consists of several cycles, each of which depends on and serves the other ; thus enabling a rapid growth of production to meet the increasing needs of consumers, and a better assortment to suit their tastes. Consequently a growing economy is usually characterised by an expanding industrial activity and a continuous progress in the means of production based always on scientific methods. Industry, in actual fact opens three new prospects : the increase in production, the variety and improvement of products and the continuous scientific progress. It creates jobs, opens new horizons for scientific thinking, and yields better chances for better ways of life. In brief it enhances materialistic and non - materialistic values simultaneously.

No wonder then that industrial development is considered a corner stone in all plans for development, which therefore has to grow at a faster pace than that of economic development as a whole, in order to rectify existing defects in the economic structure. Similar to any production activity, industrial production requires human and material resources. The experience of countries which preceded us in this regard, shows that human resources are of critical vitality to any industrial naissance. It requires skilled trained labour, managers at various levels, efficient entrepreneurs, and requires furthermore, scientists and technicians who are able always to introduce continuous improvements of the means of production. This naturally takes time and effort.

Material resources on the other hand are partly fixed capital and partly working capital. The fixed capital is embodied in the construction of the industrial structure in the form of buildings, machines and equipments. The working capital represents all kinds of materials needed in the process of production. The primary obstacle to industrial progress is in setting up the structure itself and it looks as if there should be an industry for industrialisation. It took the pioneering countries in the field long generations to take the first step to industrialisation, but we can hardly afford to take long to start.

The natural outlet, therefore, is to benefit from the outside world in setting up our industrial structure through foreign loans and the mobilisation of our exports to pay for our imports of machines and equipments, also through dedicating our capacities towards the establishment and equipment of factories. This way we shall be able to cut short the long and tiresome path to industrialisation and directly reach a stage where our local production can pay for the primary costs of construction and move along to a stage of a perpetual self-supporting growth of our industry.

This is regarding the stage of construction. As for the operating stage, we have already mentioned that agriculture supplies the primary requirements of industry. Besides, various industries will also feed each other. But the matter does not stop there. There are also all kinds of gifts which nature bestows upon us. Extractive industries were paid much attention by the government of the Revolution in the past and the government has seen to it, in the first plan, that these industries should reach their maximum capacities and that existing gaps be filled through importing industrial raw materials to be processed locally. In order that this industrial body should move and operate, it has to be supplied also with motive power.

All these considerations determined the main features of growth in the various industrial sectors which are laid out in table (B) below pertaining to the fifth and tenth years of the plan.

TABLE (*B*)

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	Value of production in million poonds			Production indices		
	1959-60	**1964-65**	**1969-70**	**1959-60**	**1964-65**	**1969-70**
Mining	22.0	74.4	120.0	100	338	545
Motive power	61.6	134.0	180.5	100	218	293
Metallic industries and machinery	60.6	235.8	322.6	100	393	538
Chemical industries	37.2	116.5	182.9	100	313	491
Total industries of a predominantly productive nature	**181.4**	**560.7**	**806.0**	**100**	**310**	**445**
Consumers' industries	675.3	925.4	1·318.2	100	137	195
Other industries(1)	238.1	327.8	375.8	100	138	158
Total industries of a predominantly consumptive nature	**913.4**	**1,253.2**	**1,694.0**	**100**	**137**	**185**
TOTAL SECTOR OF INDUSTRY AND ELECTRICITY	**1·094.2**	**1·813.9**	**2·500.0**	**100**	**166**	**228**

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(1) **These include cotton ginning, which is limited in its growth by the growth of cotton production. We have already mentioned that expansion in this direction is restricted. The figures excluding this industry are 88.4, 136.5 and 177.3 millions for production. The corresponding indices are 100%, 154% and 201% respectively.**

This table portrays the major role metals will play in our industrial development, followed by the chemical industries which are the climax of industrial progress in modern times because they help man attain what nature cannot give. Furthermore, these industries are limited only by the skills and abilities of the human mind and by the potentialities of scientific progress.

Although these industries are mainly directed to the purposes of production. They also serve consumption. Yet industries which are mainly concerned with satisfying consumption, should grow at a rate consistant with the growth in demand for their products. Local demand, the backbone of demand for consumers' goods, is determined by two factors. First, there is the potential increase in national income (which will double within ten years) especially that part appropriated to consumption. The second factor is that the demand for consumers' goods is inelastic. Most of these goods are basic needs and are thus hardly affected by additions to income. Such additions are usually directed to the purchase of fashionable commodities.

Consequently, the prospective expansion of consumers' goods industries planned with full consideration of the prospective local final demand with due considerations to improving the balance of trade of these industries.

In the meantime, industries of producers' goods were so planned as to transform our consuming economy into producing-consuming economy. The following table shows the relative position of each of the industrial groups cited in the last table together with the percentage of production in each.

TABLE (*C*)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	1959-60	**1964-65**	**1969-70**
Of a predominantly productive nature :			
—Mining	2.0	4.1	5.0
—Motive power	5.6	7.4	7.5
—Metallic industries and machinery	5.5	13.0	13.5
—Chemical industries	3.4	6.4	7.6
Of a predominantly consumptive nature :			
—Consumers' industries	61.7	51.0	50.7
—Other industries	21.8	18.1	15.7
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**

It is evident from this table that the relative importance of industries of a predominantly productive nature will increase from 16.5% (almost a sixth,) to 33.6% (more than a third) in the tenth year of the plan. The growth of these industries is faster during the first five years than it is during the next five years of the plan. This is due to the fact that in the first period these industries will have to fill gaps formely filled by imports whilst in the second period the economy will be able to stand on its feet depending upon itself. It is obvious in this sense that the first period serves the second one and that both adjust the economic structure in manner compatible with satisfying the needs for raising the standard of living and increasing the economic welfare.

(II. 3).—*The Construction and Building Sector :*

Activity in this sector is closely linked with the need to add to the existing capital embodied in various kinds of construction. In this sense, it is considered as an additional investment determined more by the distribution of investments rather than by the level of current production. Thus it would be better to review the activities of this sector during the whole period of the plan and not inone particular year, since this will show the contribution of this sectorin the implementation of the plan projects [See Table (D)].

TABLE (*D*)

SECTORIAL SHARES OF THE PRODUCTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING SECTOR

Sectors served by construction	Production in million pounds		Percentage distribution	
	1960–65	**1965–70**	**1960–65**	**1965–70**
Housing and public utilities	170.9	267.5	24.2	33.6
Agriculture, irrigation and drainage.	254.4	185.0	36.1	23.3
Industry and electricity	102.2	100.0	14.5	12.6
Other buildings and constructions...	177.6	242.5	25.2	30.5
TOTAL	**705.1**	**795.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

This table shows the effects of transition from the stage of construc-toin during the first five years, to the next stage. This effect takes the form of a decrease in the rate of construction necessary for agriculture, irrigation and drainage, especially after the construction of the High Dam. A corresponding decrease may also be noticed in the rate of construction necessary for industry after laying down the foundation of basic industries. This is why the share for housing, public utilities and other buildings increases in view of the expansion required for areas where new agricultural lands are reclaimed.

(II. 4).—*Basic Development Sectors :*

In contrast with the commodity-producing sectors, namely agriculture and industry, and the various other service-producing sectors, the basic development sectors, namely housing and public utilities, transport and communications, internal security, justice and defence and public administration, do not actually have a production that could be measured concretely or even directly. Their so-called production may be viewed rather in the form of the various social benefits which they yield and without which no substantial progress in the whole mechanism of production could ever be conceived. The attempt here is not to trace the effects of these basic development sectors in detail. Suffice it to point out that the calculations of production estimates for all sectors were made with full consideration to pushing the existing standard of these sectors to a level compatible with the realisation of the general economic aims. Hence we shall confine ourselves in the following table to showing the production levels which may be realised by each of these sectors, measured in the usual way in terms of market prices in order to avoid double counting.

TABLE (*E*)

PRODUCTION MOVEMENTS IN THE BASIC DEVELOPMENT SECTORS

Sector	Total production in million pounds			Production indices		
	1959-60	**1964-65**	**1969-70**	**1959-60**	**1964-65**	**1969-70**
Internal transport and storage	73.5	83.0	115.0	100	113	156
External transport and Suez Canal	51.4	65.6	85.0	100	128	165
Communications	10.3	15.7	26.0	100	152	252
Housing services	76.0	88.0	106.0	100	116	139
Public utilities	11.1	14.1	19.8	100	127	178
Security, justice and defence	91.2	109.9	135.1	100	121	148
Public administration	45.0	62.0	85.4	100	138	190
TOTAL	**358.5**	**438.3**	**572.3**	**100**	**122**	**160**

(II. 5).—*Sector of Trade and Finance :*

This sector is similar to the forementioned sectors in as much as it adds an economic value to products. Its indispensability for economic expansion is more than obvious since it provides a means of comparison between the various components of the national economy. Efficient operation of this sector depends largely on its sound organization as well as on the simplification of its transactions. Hence, the human factor is more strategic for this sector than for others.

TABLE (*F*)

PRODUCTION MOVEMENTS IN THE SECTOR OF TRADE AND FINANCE

	Production in million pounds			Production indices		
	1959-60	**1964-65**	**1969-70**	**1959-60**	**1964-65**	**1969-70**
Banks	13.0	18.0	24.0	100	138	185
Insurance	5.0	7.6	11.0	100	152	220
Wholesale and retail trade..	145.0	182.6	285.0	100	126	197
TOTAL	**163.0**	**208.2**	**320.0**	**100**	**128**	**195**

There is little doubt that the volume of services of this particular sector will increase due to the increase in the production of goods and the multiplicity of stages in industrial production, together withe the concomitant increase in incomes and in banking and insurance activities.

(II. 6).—*Services Sectors :*

Socio-economic growth entails a considerable growth in the production of services. Any improvement in the standard of living leads automatically to an increase in demand for education, culture, recreation, health,... etc. Improving the standard of such services is, in itself, a prerequisite for a better life. Yet, there are various considerations which impose some restrictions on the unlimited expansion of services. The general overall economic growth should be balanced in a sense that the share of the services sectors should be in harmony with the share of the commodity-producing sectors, since the growth of any of them at a faster rate than the other might impede rather than stimulate economic development. The competitive demand on limited resources necessitates a system of time preference. Besides, the demand for services is local by nature, elastic by definition and the production of such services should go hand in hand with the volume of local demand. If the first period of the plan is considered a constructing stage, resources should be dedicated to this purpose so that the second period may witness greater expansion in services which would meet needs of a strong industrial economy.

TABLE (*G*)

PRODUCTION MOVEMENTS OF SERVICES

	Total production in million pounds			Production indices		
	1959-60	**1964-65**	**1969-70**	**1959-60**	**1964-65**	**1969-70**
Education services	60.6	78.7	108.5	100	130	179
Health services	21.5	29.1	48.0	100	135	223
Social & religious services...	7.2	10.8	19.5	100	150	271
Cultural and recreational services	21.0	29.1	44.5	100	139	212
Personal services	111.0	135.0	251.5	100	122	227
TOTAL	**221.3**	**282.7**	**472.0**	**100**	**128**	**213**

III.—NATIONAL INCOME AND ITS DISTRIBUTION

In the light of the forecasted production estimates, it is possible to draw a picture of the incomes generated in each of the various sectors. The following table shows total output and the value added in each of those six principal sectors :

TABLE *(H)*

THE TOTAL OUTPUT AND VALUE ADDED BY MAIN SECTORS (IN MILLION POUNDS)

SECTOR	Total output			Value added		
	1959-60	1964-65	1969-70	1959-60	1964-65	1969-70
Agriculture	574	736	910	400	512	627
Industry and electricity ...	1094	1814	2500	273	540	802
Building and construction ...	115	122	167	52	51	75
Basic development sectors...	358	438	572	261	316	435
Trade	163	208	320	127	162	265
Services	221	283	472	169	214	360
TOTAL	**2525**	**3601**	**4941**	**1282**	**1795**	**2564**

In order to show the effect of differences in the rates of growth in the various sectors, the proportional distribution of both output and income is given in the following table in broad sectorial groups :

TABLE *(I)*

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDED.

SECTOR	Total production			Value added		
	1959-60	1964-65	1969-70	1959-60	1964-65	1969-70
Agricutlure	22.7	20.4	18.4	31.2	28.5	24.5
Industry and construction...	47.9	53.8	54.0	25.4	32.9	34.2
Non-commodity sectors ...	29.4	25.8	27.6	43.4	38.6	41.7
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The decrease of the relative share of both output and value added in agriculture is due to reasons previously mentioned. On the other hand the relative contribution of industry and construction in total output increases and then remains nearly stationary whilst the income generated thereof continues to increase. This is due mainly to variations in the proportional distribution within this broad sector betwen its various components. The decrease of the share of the non-commodity sectors during the first period is partly compensated for during the second period as a result of the readiness of the economy to absorb a greater volume of services as previously mentioned.

The income generated could be distributed between returns to labour and returns to ownership, as follows:

TABLE (*J*)

Distribution of the Value Added between Wages and Salaries and Returns to Ownership.

	Wages and salaries			Returns to ownership		
	1959-60	1964-65	1969-70	1959-60	1964-65	1969-70
Agriculture	135	171	209	265	341	418
Industry	91	155	240	182	385	562
Construction	34	33	49	18	18	26
Basic development sectors.	127	158	227	134	158	208
Trade	68	94	153	59	68	112
Services	115	148	252	54	66	108
TOTAL	**570**	**759**	**1130**	**712**	**1036**	**1434**
			40%			60%

The effects of these developments on the standard of living may be revealed by comparing the average income of the average family of five persons. The family is a better unit of comparison in this respect from the social and economic point of view :

	1959-60	1964-65	1969-70
Population (in millions)	25.7	28.7	31.7
Number of families (in millions)	5.14	5.74	6.34
Average output per family (in L.E.)	491	627	779
Average income per family (in L.E.)	250	313	404

This means that the average per family will increase during the plan period by 62% of its present level.

IV.—EMPLOYMENT IN THE PLAN

The main objective of the plan is to increase the productive capacity of the national economy in order tospread welfare and prosperity among the people. This requires an increase in employment to facilitate production on one hand, and in order to make the largest number of people share the fruits which production will bear and thus attain social justice. By employment here we mean a permanent employment which ensures a steady source of income for the people. Thus employment for the plan was estimated on the basis of minimum requirements of various kinds of employment to make the plan projects materialise. This may be seen readily when reviewing employment in agriculture. Presently, agriculture uses more people than it actually needs.

Projects for horizontal expansion will absorb a great deal of existing surplus labour in agriculture during the second plan period. On the other hand, modern industries depend by their very nature more on capital equipment than on the human factor. This makes any expansion in employment due to large-scale industrialization relatively small, and produces its effects on productivity. The increase in productivity is actually an important element in raising the average income per worker and consequently in the overall average income of the population. It is also essential to raise the level of productive efficiency in services in order to have a balanced growth of average incomes in all sectors.

The following table shows the distribution of the working force (both employers and employees) and of the employees alone among the various sectors :

TABLE (*K*)
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS (in thousands)

SECTOR	Employees			Working force		
	1959-60	**1964-65**	**1969-70**	**1959-60**	**1964-65**	**1969-70**
Agriculture						
Industry	1·130	1·310	1·550	3·245	3·800	4·460
Construction	528	732	1·021	632	847	1·045
Basic development sectors.	166	153	213	170	159	221
Trade	463	514	668	502	551	705
Services	238	290	425	633	730	1·060
	678	782	1·260	793	914	1·445
TOTAL	**3·202**	**3·781**	**5·137**	**5·975**	**7·001**	**8·936**

This table shows that employment which amounts presently to about 6 millions will rise by almost a sixth during the first five years, then by two millions during the next five years due to expansion in agriculture and services in particular. In the meantime the average income per person employed in the economy as a whole and in each sector, will tend to rise, as shown in the following table:

TABLE (*L*)

Average Annual Income of the Working Individual

Sector	1959–60	1964–65	1969–70
Agriculture	123	135	141
Industry	432	637	767
Construction	306	321	339
Basic development sectors	520	574	617
Trade	201	222	250
Services	213	234	250
Total	**215**	**256**	**287**

In other words the plan contributes to national income increase in two ways, the increase in employment, and the rise in productivity. As a result of developments in production and productivity in the various sectors, the proportional distribution of employment becomes as follows :

TABLE (*M*)

Proportional Distribution of the Working Force and its Ratio to Total Population

Sector	1959–60	1964–65	1969–70
Agriculture	54.3	54.3	49.9
Industry	10.6	12.1	11.7
Construction	2.8	2.3	2.5
Basic development sectors	8.4	7.9	7.9
Trade	10.6	10.4	11.9
Services	13.3	13.0	16.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Ratio of the working force to population	23.5%	24.7%	28.2%

It is evident from the last row in this table that the employment ratio will rise to absorb a great part of the labour force which amounts to nearly 30% of the population,

V. INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE PLAN

Production is realised through the combined efforts of both man and capital. The human factor has already been dealt with, and the distribution of investment by sectors and source of capital is shown in the following table:

TABLE *(N)*

DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS

	1960-65			1965-70		
	Foreign	Local	Total	Foreign	Local	Total
Vertical expansion in agriculture	15.0	36.9	51.9	22	60	82
Horizontal expansion in agriculture	38.8	134.6	173.4	52	208	260
Irrigation, drainage and High Dam	25.1	141.6	166.7	10	60	70
TOTAL AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE	**78.9**	**313.1**	**392.0**	**84**	**328**	**412**
Mining and research	32.0	21.0	53.0	25	25	50
Motive-power	135.4	70.3	205.7	90	75	165
Metallic industries and machines	62.8	44.5	107.3	45	35	85
Chemical industries	45.4	21.3	66.7	40	25	65
Consumptive industries ...	48.7	31.6	80.3	65	65	130
Other industries	50.7	15.0	65.7	35	30	65
TOTAL INDUSTRIES AND ELECTRICITY	**375.0**	**203.7**	**578.7**	**300**	**255**	**555**
Transp. and communications	112.2	159.6	271.8	65	190	255
Dwellings	29.4	145.2	174.6	40	235	275
Public utilities	17.7	31.1	48.8	20	40	60
TOTAL BASIC DEVELOPMENT SECTORS	**159.3**	**335.9**	**495.2**	**125**	**465**	**590**
Total Services	**32.8**	**78.2**	**111.0**	**40**	**120**	**160**
GRAND TOTAL *... ...	**646.0**	**930.9**	**1576.9**	**549**	**1·168**	**1·717**

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* Excluding changes in stocks.

It is worth mentioning here that the investments of the first five year period were estimated on the basis of the projects presented by the ministries and the various other organisations. The investments estimated for the second period, on the other hand, only show possible trends due to expected developments in the light of the mass of information available for the first period. These estimates, however, may be subject to modifications and may then affect the estimates of production and employment accordingly. The classification of capital into foreign and local should also be handled with care, since it should actually have been preceded with a careful scrutinisation of the type of projects to determine whether their requirements could be satisfied from the local production the foundation for the establishment and growth of which have been set down in the first five year period.

Undoubtedly, however, the experience obtained in making this plan-frame and the follow-up operations to be undertaken during the years to come will assist in improving the estimates for the second five year period and raise the level of confidence that may be placed in them.

THE FRAME

OF

THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1960-1965

(in Eleven Sections)

SECTION ONE

Investments

SECTION 1

INVESTMENTS

1.—DEFINITIONS

(A) *Investment :*

Investment is a process of using goods and services in the creation of new productive capacities and/or the maintenance and renewal of existing ones. The investments shown in the following tables represent productive activities involving land reclamation, construction of buildings, roads, canals, drains, bridges, telecommunications, fixed assets in railways, public utilities. . . ets., and the equipment thereof with machines, tools, and appliances. All this represents investment in creating fixed assets. Another side of investment is the additions to stocks of raw materials and other goods which are called *changes in stocks.*

According to this definition, investment in real terms consists of buildings, construction, equipments and means of transportation. It also includes the value of land shown for each production sector and for each project separately, but the value of land included in the total national investment for the society as a whole, does not represent in fact an investment expenditure in real terms.

(B) *Money Investment :*

This represents the money equivalent of both fixed assets and inventory, expressed in local and foreign currencies. The former represents the value of goods and services locally produced evaluated in Egyptian pounds. The latter represents the value of imported goods and services, evaluated also in Egyptian pounds and calculated here on the basis of estimates given by the various ministries and organisations concerned.

2.—ESTIMATING INVESTMENTS

The total value of investments for the 5-year period 1960/61 — 1964/65 and their distribution by the various economic sectors is shown in the tables below according to what has been determined by the Ministerial Planning Committee in its session of June 14, 1960. These estimates were reached on the basis of the projects and programmes presented by the various ministries and organisations directly or indirectly responsible for carrying out these investments.

The total value of investments for the next 5-year period amounts to about L.E. 1697 millions at an average of about L.E. 339 millions annually.

This total includes changes in stocks (L.E. 120 millions) and the value of land (nearly L.E. 61 millions) which does not actually represent a real investment from the national point of view, although it represents an investment expenditure for each sector and each project as previously mentioned.

3.—INVESTMENTS COMPOSITION

The distribution of investments on land, buildings and constructions, equipment and machinery and means of transportation, was based on the information obtained from the questionnaires used for project registration and on the studies made by the various ministries and organisations of their projects and investment programmes.

4.—CREDIT FACILITIES

It should be pointed out here that the investments allocated to various sectors and activities in the following tables, represent investments in kind together with their money equivalent for years indicated. This may differ from the investment paid which may sometimes be less than the amount of allocated investment according to whether there are credit facilities to help postpone the payment of part of these investments. For example, investments in the transport and communications sector will be paid over a longer period than the first period of the plan. Almost L.E. 30 millions will be paid after the first 5-year plan. The situation regarding this point for the other sectors is not known, otherwise it could have been possible to obtain an idea of the financial liabilities during the second 5-year plan and the third 5-year plan ... etc., even if there were no additional investments in the latter years.

5.—FOREIGN CURRENCY

The foreign currency required for investment during the next five years amounts to L.E. 646 millions i.e. 38.1% of total investment.

6.—INVESTMENTS STRUCTURE

The land share of total investments was estimated at L.E. 61 millions (3.6%) ; buildings and construction had a share of L.E. 705 millions (41.5%); equipments and machinery had L.E. 672 millions (39.6%); means of transportation had L.E. 139 millions (8.2%) and the change in stocks amounted to L.E. 120 millions (7.1%).

7.—INVESTMENTS SECTORIAL DISTRIBUTION

The following table shows the distribution of investments during the 5-year plan period among the various sectors expressed in absolute terms and in percentages both including and excluding the value of land. It may be deduced that the industrial sector has had more than a quarter of total investments, with agriculture, irrigation and drainage and the High Dam coming next in order of magnitude (23.1%) then comes transport, communications and storage (14%).

	Total Investments			
	Land included	%	Land excluded	%
Agriculture	225.3	13.3	224.2	13.7
Irrigation and drainage	119.4	7.4	111.7	6.8
The High Dam...	47.3	2.8	47.3	2.9
Industry	439.2	25.5	436.2	26.7
Electricity	139.5	8.2	138.5	8.5
Transportation, communications & storage	236.8	14.0	234.2	14.3
The Suez Canal	35.0	2.1	35.0	2.1
Dwellings	174.6	10.3	140.0	8.6
Public utilities	48.8	2.9	47.6	2.9
Services.	111.0	6.5	101.7	6.2
Changes in stocks	120.0	7.0	120.9	7.3
TOTAL	**1696.9**	**100**	**1636.4**	**100**

SECTION 1.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TABLE 1.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF INVESTMENTS BY FOREIGN AND LOCAL CURRENCIES DURING THE PLAN PERIOD 1960/1961 — 1964/1965.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Foreign	Local	Total
Agriculture	53.8	171.5	225.3
Irrigation & drainage	13.1	106.3	119.4
High Dam	12.0	35.3	47.3
Industry	286.3	152.9	439.2
Electricity	88.7	50.8	139.5
Transport, communications and storage	96.4	140.4	236.8
Suez Canal...	15.8	19.2	35.0
Dwellings	29.4	145.2	174.6
Public utilities	17.7	31.1	48.8
Services	32.8	78.2	111.0
TOTAL	**646.0**	**930 9**	**1576.9**
Changes in Stocks	—	—	120.0
GRAND TOTAL ...	—	—	**1696.9**

SECTION 1.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Table 2.—Total Investments during the Plan Period 1960/1961—1964/1965 and their Allocation to Land, Buildings and Constructions, Equipments and Machinery and Means of Transportation.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Land	Buildings and construction	Equipment and mahinery	Means of transportation
Agriculture*	225.3	1.1	128.3	79.7	16.2
Irrigation and drainage ...	119.4	7.7	98.6	12.8	0.3
High Dam...	47.3	—	27.5	19.8	—
Industry	439.2	3.0	71.4	352.5	12.3
Electricity	139.5	1.0	30.8	107.4	0.3
Transport, communications and storage	236.8	2.6	94.5	49.6	90.1
Suez Canal	35.0	—	18.5	8.4	8.1
Dwellings	174.6	34.6	139.7	0.3	—
Public utilities	48.8	1.2	31.2	11.1	5.3
Services	111.0	9.3	64.6	30.8	6.3
Total	**1,576.9**	**60.5**	**705.1**	**672.4**	**138.9**
Changes in stocks	120.0	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	**1,696.9**	—	—	—	—

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* **Equipments of the agricultural sector include L.E. 10.2 millions for livestock, distributed over the plan-years.**

SECTION 1.—AGRICULTURE

TABLE 3.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED INTO FOREIGN AND LOCAL CURRENCIES DURING THE PERIOD 1960/1961—1964/1965

(at 1959/1960 and in Million Pounds)

	Foreign	Local	Total
A.—*Vertical Expansion.*			
Ministry of Agriculture	4.2	12.4	16.6
Ministry of Agrarian Reform	2.8	4.9	7.7
Ministry of Social Affairs (co-operatives)	0.3	0.7	1.0
Combined Units	1.1	2.2	3.3
Department of Coasts and Fisheries	0.3	1.0	1.3
Centre of Training and Organization at Kalioub ...	..	0.1	0.1
The Egyptian Agricultural Organization	0.3	0.6	0.9
Mechanical expansion program	2.5	0.5	3.0
Program of adding agricultural gypsum	—	3.0	3.0
Replacements and renewals in agriculture	3.5	11.5	15.0
TOTAL VERTICAL EXPANSION	**15.0**	36.9	**51.9**
B.—*Horizontal Expansion.*			
Al-Tahrir Province	4.8	15.7	20.5
The Desert Development Organization	13.1	49.0	62.1
The Permanent Organization for Land Reclamation.	20.4	67.4	87.8
The Egypto-American Organization	0.5	2.5	3.0
TOTAL HORIZONTAL EXPANSION	**38.8**	**134.6**	**173.4**
GRAND TOTAL	**53.8**	**171.5**	**225.3**

N.B.—The symbol (..) indicates values less than L.E. 50,000.

SECTION 1.—AGRICULTURE

TABLE 4.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Land	Buildings and construction	Equipment and machinery	Means of transportation	Livestock
A.—*Vertical Expansion.*						
Ministry of Agriculture ...	16.6	0.9	9.3	3.5	2.4	0.5
Ministry of Agrarian Reform	7.7	—	3.2	4.0	0.5	—
Ministry of Social Affairs (co-operatives)	1.0	—	—	0.9	0.1	—
Combined Units	3.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.4
Department of Coasts and Fisheries	1.3	—	1.0	0.1	0.2	—
Centre of Training and Organization at Kalioub.	0.1	—	..	0.1	..	..
The Egyptian Agricultural Organization	0.9	..	0.1	0.7	0.1	..
Mechanical expansion program	3.0	—	—	3.0	—	—
Program of adding agricultural gypsum...	3.0	—	—	3.0	—	—
Replacements and Renewals in Agriculture ...	15.0	—	7.5	5.5	1.5	0.5
TOTAL VERTICAL EXPANSION	**51.9**	**1.1**	**22.2**	**22.2**	**5.0**	**1.4**
B.—*Horizontal Expansion.*						
Al-Tahrir Province	20.5	—	14.1	4.1	1.6	0.7
The Desert Development Organization	62.1	..	29.4	24.4	2.7	5.6
The Permanent Organization for Land Reclamation	87.8	—	60.6	18.0	6.7	2.5
The Egypto-American Organization	3.0	—	2.0	0.8	0.2	—
TOTAL HORIZONTAL EXPANSION... ...	**173.4**	—	**106.1**	**47.3**	**11.2**	**8.8**
GRAND TOTAL ...	**225.3**	**1.1**	**128.3**	**69.5**	**16.2**	**10.2**

N.B.—The symbol (..) indicates values less than L.E. 50,000.

SECTION 1.—IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE AND THE HIGH DAM *

TABLE 5.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED INTO FOREIGN AND LOCAL CURRENCIES DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Foreign	Local	Total
Field drainage	1.5	8.5	10.0
Irrigation and drainage for new lands	2.3	9.1	11.4
Irrigation and drainage (Ministry of Public Works)	7.8	65.2	73.0
Peplacements in irrigation and drainage	1.5	23.5	25.0
TOTAL	**13.1**	**106.3**	**119.4**
High Dam (both stages)	12.0	35.3	47.3
TOTAL IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE	**25.1**	**141.6**	**166.7**

* These figures do not include compensations due to the Owen Dam in Uganda or the High Dam.

SECTION 1.—IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE AND THE HIGH DAM.*

TABLE 6.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65.

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Land	Buildings and construction	Equipment machinery	Means of transportation
Field drainage	10.0	—	8.5	1.5	—
Irrigation and drainage for new lands	11.4	—	9.1	2.3	—
Irrigation and drainage (Ministry of Public Works)	73.0	7.7	57.5	7.5	0.3
Replacements in irrigation and drainage	25.0	—	23.5	1.5	—
TOTAL	**119.4**	**7.7**	**98.6**	**12.8**	**0.3**
High Dam (both stages)	47.3	—	27.5	19.8	—
TOTAL IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE	**166.7**	**7.7**	**126.1**	**32.6**	**0.3**

* Compensations due to the Owen Dam in Uganda and the High Dam are not included.

SECTION 1.—INDUSTRY*

TABLE 7.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED INTO FOREIGN AND LOCAL CURRENCIES DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Foreign	Local	Total
Mining and petroleum & mining researches	32.0	21.0	53.0
Food, beverages and tobacco industries	16.0	15.7	31.7
Spinning, weaving and clothes	32.7	15.9	48.6
Wood and wood industries	0.8	0.4	1.2
Paper and its products, printing and publishing ...	12.4	8.2	20.6
Rubber	—	—	—
Chemical and drug industries	45.4	21.3	66.7
Petroleum products	46.7	19.5	66.2
Non-Metallic products	0.7	0.8	1.5
Basic metallic industries	29.8	17.1	46.9
Metallic products	1.0	0.7	1.7
Manufacturing and repairing non-electric machines...	6.3	5.0	11.3
Manufacturing and repairing electric machines ...	2.7	1.8	4.5
Manufacturing means of transportation	21.4	18.5	39.9
Other engineering industries	1.6	1.4	3.0
Rural industries	0.6	1.3	1.9
Vocational training and standardization	3.2	2.3	5.5
Renewals and Replacements	30.0	—	30.0
Military Factories	3.0	2.0	5.0
TOTAL	286.3	152.9	439.2

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* Investments in complementary industries were allocated to the appropriate Sectors.

SECTION 1.—INDUSTRY (*)

TABLE 8.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65.

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Land	Buildings and construction	Equipment and machinery	Means of transportation
Mining and petroleum & mining researches...	53.0	0.6	7.5	36.0	8.9
Food, beverages and tobacco industries	31.7	0.5	8.0	22.9	0.3
Spinning, weaving and clothes... ...	48.6	—	10.7	37.4	0.5
Wood and wood industries	1.2	..	0.2	0.9	0.1
Paper and its products, printing and publishing	20.6	0·1	4.5	15.7	0.3
Rubber	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and drug industries	66.7	0.9	8.2	57.1	0.5
Petroleum products	66.2	0.2	2.6	63.3	0.1
Non-metallic products...	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.1
Basic metallic industries	46.9	—	11.5	31.9	0.5
Metallic products	1.7	—	0.5	1.2	—
Manufacturing and repairing non-electric machines	11.3	0.1	3.0	8.1	0.1
Manufacturing and repairing electric machines	4.5	—	1.2	3.2	0.1
Manufacturing means of transportation	39.9	0.3	9.8	29.1	0.7
Other engineering industries	3.0	0.2	0.5	2.3	—
Rural industries	1.9	—	0.5	1.4	—
Vocational training and standardization	5.5	—	1.5	4.0	—
Renewals and Replacements	30.0	—	—	30.0	—
Military Factories...	5.0	—	0.8	4.1	0.1
TOTAL	**439.2**	**3.0**	**71.4**	**352.5**	**12.3**

(*) Investments in complementary industries were allocated to the appropriate sectors.

N.B.— The symbol (··) denotes a value of less than L.E. 50·000.

SECTION 1.—TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND STORAGE

TABLE 9.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED INTO FOREIGN AND LOCAL CURRENCIES DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65.

(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

	Foreign	Local	Total
A.—*Transport*			
Railways...	44.4	55.6	100.0
Inter-city roads...	2.4	17.6	20.0
Intra-city roads...	1.2	4.8	6.0
Inter-city transportation...	—	15.0	15.0
Intra-city transportation...	5.7	1.5	7.2
Private transport and taxis	—	9.0	9.0
River transport			
(*a*) Water ways	1.0	4.0	5.0
(*b*) Mobile units	1.7	—	1.7
Maritime transport			
(*a*) Ports and light-houses	4.8	2.5	7.3
(*b*) Coasts	1.5	0.2	1.7
(*c*) Mobile units	7.7	0.3	8.0
Air transport			
(*a*) Installations	1.0	3.5	4.5
(*b*) Mobile units	5.9	0.1	6.0
Pipelines			
(*a*) Lines...	2.3	1.5	3.8
(*b*) Suez harbour ...	—	0.3	0.3
TOTAL TRANSPORT	**79.6**	**115.9**	**195.5**
B.—*Communications*			
Telecommunications	9.0	12.0	21.0
Radio and television	3.7	2.5	6.2
Post...	0.7	2.8	3.5
Meteorology	0.4	0.2	0.6
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS	**13.8**	**17.5**	**31.3**
C.—*Storage*			
The Credit Bank (stores)	—	0.3	0.3
The General Organisation for Storage (silos and refrigeration)...	2.6	4.4	7.0
The General Petroleum Organisation (depots)	0.4	2.3	2.7
TOTAL STORAGE	**3.0**	**7.0**	**10.0**
TOTAL (excluding the Suez Canal)	**96.4**	**140.4**	**236.8**
Suez Canal	15.8	19.2	35.0
GRAND TOTAL	**112.2**	**159.6**	**271.8**

SECTION 1.—TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND STORAGE

TABLE 10.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Land	Buildings and construction	Equipment and machinery	Means of transportation
A.—*Transport*					
Railways	100.0	—	45.8	12.9	41.3
Intercity roads	20.0	1.3	17.7	0.3	0.7
Intracity roads	6.0	0.6	5.2	—	0.2
Intercity transportation	15.0	—	—	—	15.0
Intracity transportation	7.2	—	—	0.9	6.3
Private transport and taxis	9.0	—	—	—	9.0
River transport :					
(*a*) Waterways	5.0	—	4.5	0.5	—
(*b*) Mobile units	1.7	—	—	—	1.7
Maritime transport :					
(*a*) Ports & lighthouses	7.3	—	4.3	3.0	—
(*b*) Coasts	1.7	—	—	0.2	1.5
(*c*) Mobile units	8.0	—	0.1	0.2	7.7
Air transport ;					
(*a*) Installations	4.5	—	3.5	1.0	—
(*b*) Mobile units	6.0	—	—	0.1	5.9
Pipelines :					
(*a*) Lines...	3.8	0.4	0.8	2.6	—
(*b*) Suez harbour	0.3	—	—	0.3	—
TOTAL TRANSPORT	**195.5**	**2.3**	**81.9**	**22.0**	**89.3**
B.—*Communications*					
Telecommunications	21.0	—	5.0	16.0	—
Radio and television	6.2	0.1	1.1	5.0	—
Post	3.5	—	1.1	1.7	0.7
Meteorology	0.6	—	0.3	0.3	—
TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS	**31.3**	**0.1**	**7.5**	**23.0**	**0.7**
C.—*Storage*					
The Credit Bank (stores)	0.3	—	0.3	—	—
The General Organisation for Storage (silos and refrigeration) ...	7.0	0.1	4.2	2.6	0.1
The General Petroleum Organisation (depots)	2.7	0.1	0.6	2.0	—
TOTAL STORAGE	**10.0**	**0.2**	**5.1**	**4.6**	**0.1**
TOTAL (excluding Suez Canal) ...	**236.8**	**2.6**	**94.5**	**49.6**	**90.1**
Suez Canal	35.0	—	18.5	8.4	8.1
GRAND TOTAL	**271.8**	**2.6**	**113.0**	**58.0**	**98.2**

SECTION 1.—HOUSING

TABLE 11.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED INTO FOREIGN AND LOCAL CURRENCIES DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61 — 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Foreign	Local	Total
Urban housing (additions)	21.0	112.0	133.0
Replacements in towns	3.0	10.0	13.0
Housing in present rural areas...	3.4	15.1	18.5
Housing in newly reclaimed lands	2.0	8.1	10.1
TOTAL	**29.4**	**145.2**	**174.6**

SECTION 1.—HOUSING

TABLE 12.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61 — 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Land	Buildings and construction	Equipment and machinery	Means and transportation
Urban housing (additions)	133.0	33.0	99.8	0.2	—
Replacements in towns	13.0	—	12.9	0.1	—
Housing in present rural areas... ...	18.5	1.5	17.0	—	—
Housing in newly reclaimed lands ...	10.1	0.1	10.0	—	—
TOTAL	**174.6**	**34.6**	**139.7**	**0.3**	—

SECTION 1.—PUBLIC UTILITIES

TABLE 13.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED INTO FOREIGN AND LOCAL CURRENCIES DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices in Million Pounds)

	Foreign	Local	Total
Drinking water	7.6	9.4	17.0
Sewers	5.7	12.2	17.9
Organization and planning	—	4.4	4.4
Mobile units and mechanical equipments	4.0	1.3	5.3
Marsh filling	—	0.4	0.4
Municipal installations	0.4	3.4	3.8
TOTAL	**17.7**	**31.1**	**48.8**

SECTION 1.—PUBLIC UTILITIES

TABLE 14.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61 — 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	land	Buildings and construction	Equipment and machinery	Means of transportation
Drinking water	17.0	—	11.0	6.0	—
Sewers	17.9	—	13.0	4.9	—
Organization and planning...	4.4	1.2	3.1	0.1	—
Mobile units and mechanical equipments...	5.3	—	—	—	5.3
Marsh filling	0.4	—	0.4	..	—
Municipal installations	3.8	—	3.7	0.1	—
TOTAL	**48.8**	**1.2**	**31.2**	**11.1**	**5.3**

N.B.—**The symbol (..) denotes a value of less than L.E. 50,000.**

SECTION 1.—SERVICES

TABLE 15.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS CLASSIFIED INTO FOREIGN AND LOCAL CURRENCIES DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61 — 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Foreign	Local	Total
Education	9.7	32.8	42.5
Scientific researches	3.9	2.5	6.4
Health	4.7	5.7	10.4
Security and justice	1.7	6.8	8.5
Social and religious services	1.5	3.7	5.2
Cultural and recreational services ...	1.9	6.9	8.8
Tourism	3.2	7.4	10.6
Fire brigade and first aid	1.5	0.4	1.9
Governmental and private buildings and constructions	3.0	12.0	15.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1.7	—	1.7
TOTAL	**32.8**	**78.2**	**111.0**

SECTION 1.—SERVICES

TABLE 16.—TOTAL INVESTMENTS AND THEIR COMPONENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Land	Buildings and construction	Equipment and machinery	Means of transport.
Education	42.5	3.3	26.9	12.2	0.1
Scientific researches	6.4	0.3	2.0	4.0	0.1
Health	10.4	1.4	4.5	4.3	0.2
Security and justice	8.5	1.1	4.5	1.7	1.2
Social and religious services	5.2	0.3	3.3	1.4	0.2
Cultural and recreational services ...	8.8	0.9	4.6	2.4	0.9
Tourism	10.6	1.0	3.6	4.0	2.0
Fire brigade and first-aid	1.9	—	—	0.3	1.6
Governmental and private buildings and constructions	15.0	1.0	13.5	0.5	—
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1.7	—	1.7	—	—
TOTAL	**111.0**	**9.3**	**64.6**	**30.8**	**6.3**

SECTION 1.—SERVICES

TABLE 17.—APPROPRIATED FUNDS DISTRIBUTED BY SERVICE SECTORS DURING THE PERIOD 1960/61—1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Education	Scientific research	Health	Security and justice	Social and religious services	Cultural and recreational services	Tourism	Fire-brigade and first aid	Governmental and private constructions	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Education (land included) ...	28.9	28.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Universities	9.5	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The scientific plan	8.0	3.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Al-Azhar and religious services	1.5	1.1	—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Health...	10.0	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social affairs	5.3	—	0.1	0.4	—	4.8	—	—	—	—	—
Youth welfare	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—
Culture and guidance	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	—	—	—	—
Statistics and planning	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security	6.5	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	2.0	—	—	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire-Brigade (public utilities)	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	—
First-aid (public utilities) ...	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	—
Tourists' hotels	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—	—	—
Tourism (public utilities) ...	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—
Governmental and private buildings and constructions	15.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.0	—
Ministry of Foreign Affairs ...	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7
TOTAL	**111.0**	**42.5**	**6.4**	**10.4**	**8.5**	**5.2**	**8.8**	**10.6**	**1.9**	**15.0**	**1.7**

SECTION TWO

Production,
Production Requirements and Value Added

SECTION II

THE GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND THE VALUE ADDED

1.—DEFINITIONS

(A) *The Gross Value of Domestic Production :*

It is the value of all goods and services produced by all establishments and productive units at producers' price which in a sense is a market price at some stage or another depending on whether the product goes from factory to intermediate or to final consumption. For example, transportation services are sold at a producers' price which is also a market price.

Production may also be evaluated at factor cost which equals market prices excluding taxes and including government subsidies granted to stabilise the prices of some commodities.

(B) *The Value of Production Requirements :*

It is the value of raw materials, unfinished goods, fuel, spare parts and maintenance of machinery, equipments and buildings to maintain their productive capacities. This differs from production costs which also include wages, salaries, rents, and interest paid or unpaid. All these latter items are components of the value added.

(C) *The Value Added :*

It is the total returns yielded by the utilisation of production requirements in the process of production, in the form of wages, salaries and returns to ownership namely profits, interests and rents together with the money equivalent of depreciation of owned fixed assets.

2.—MOVEMENTS IN PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDED

Table 18 below shows the gross national product, the value of production requirements and the value added for the whole national economy of the Southern Region of the U.A.R. in the years 1959/1960 and 1964/1965 at 1959/1960 prices and in million pounds It can be seen from this table that the percentage increments in the gross national product and in the value added between 1959/1960 and 1964/1965 are as follows :

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND THE VALUE ADDED IN 1964/65

(Base year 1959/1960=100)

	Gross national product	Value added
Agriculture	28.2	28.0
Industry	65.8	97.8
Construction	6.1	—1.9
TOTAL COMMODITY SECTORS ...	**49.9**	**52.1**
Transportation and communications	21.5	20.6
Housing	15.8	15.1
Public utilities	27.3	28.6
Trade and finance	27.6	27.6
Education	29.5	28.8
Health	38.1	36.4
Social and religious services ...	57.1	50.0
Security, justice and defence ...	20.9	19.6
Cultural and recreational services	38.1	38.5
Public administration	37.8	36.4
Personal services	21.6	21.3
TOTAL SERVICES	**25.2**	**24.2**
GRAND TOTAL	**42.6**	**40.0**

According to the above table, production of the three commodity sectors, namely agriculture, industry and construction will increase in 1964/65 by 49.9% over its base level in 1959/60, whilst production of services will increase by 25.2%. The corresponding rates of increase for the value added are 52.1% and 24.2% respectively. According to production and income estimates presented by the various ministries and organisations the national income of the Southern Region will increase in 1964/65 by about 40% over its level in 1959/1960.

3.—PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The increase in production will necessarily involve a corresponding increase in production requirements of raw materials, fuel, electricity, spare parts, maintenance expenses and the like. The following table shows the percentage increase in production requirements in the fifth year 1964/65 above the level prevailing in 1959/1960. According to this table, production requirements will increase tremendously during the plan years as compared with 1959/60 to meet the needs of the increasing production for raw materials, fuel... etc., and also to meet construction needs of concrete, cement, quarry products, glass and bricks and other intermediate commodities necessary for the production process in agriculture, industry and the various services of transportation and communications, housing, public utilities, education, health,... etc.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS
IN THE FIFTH YEAR 1964/65
(over the base year 1959/60)

Agriculture	28.7
Industry	55.2
Construction	12.7
TOTAL COMMODITY SECTORS	**48.3**
Transport and communications	23.7
Housing	33.3
Public utilities	25.0
Trade and finance	27.8
Education	33.3
Health...	40.0
Social and religious services	66.7
Security, justice and defence	22.5
Cultural and recreational services	37.5
Public administration	41.7
Personal services	22.7
TOTAL SERVICES	**28.1**
GRAND TOTAL	**45.3**

4.—CHANGES IN THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE

The income from commodity sectors in the base year 1959/60 represents about 56.6% of total local income in the same year. Services generate the rest of 43.4%. Since investment during the plan years favour the commodity sectors more than it does the other sectors, with the exception of those services which are directly related to production activities especially in the early years of the plan, and since more attention is paid to productivity and training during the plan period than in the pre-plan period, the production structure will certainly be affected and become more able, through the ability to invest, to meet the required increase and realise an increasing amount of services in the public interest, as a result of attaining what ministries, establishments and organizations took the responsibility to attain in production and income levels. The following table shows the production structure and the income generated thereof during the base year and in 1964/65, by sectors.

According to this table, industry will contribute by about 30% of the total income obtained in 1964/65 ; a higher contribution than of agriculture in the same year.

PERCENTAGE INCOME CONTRIBUTION OF THE VARIOUS SECTORS
(*in 1959/1960 and 1964/1965*)

Sector	1959/60	1964/65
Agriculture	31.2	28.5
Industry	21.3	30.1
Construction	4.1	2.8
TOTAL COMMODITY SECTORS ...	**56.6**	**61.4**
Transport and communications...	7.6	6.5
Housing	5.7	4.7
Public utilities	0.5	0.5
Trade and finance	9.9	9.0
Education	4.0	3.7
Health	0.9	0.9
Social and religious services ...	0.3	0.4
Security, justice and defence...	4.0	3.4
Cultural and recreational services	1.0	1.0
Public administration	2.6	2.5
Personal services	6.9	6.0
TOTAL SERVICES	**43.4**	**38.6**
GRAND TOTAL	**100**	**100**

SECTION 2.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TABLE 18.— GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Gross value of domestic production	Total value of production require- ments	Value added	Gross value of domestic Production	Total value of production require- ments	Value added
Agriculture	574	174	400	736	224	512
Industry	1,094	821	273	1,814	1,274	540
Construction *	115	63	52	122	71	51
TOTAL COMMEDITY SECTORS	**1,783**	**1,058**	**725**	**2,672**	**1,569**	**1,103**
Transport and communications	135	38	97	164	47	117
Housing	76	3	73	88	4	84
Public utilities	11	4	7	14	5	9
Trade and finance	163	36	127	208	46	162
Education	61	9	52	79	12	67
Health	21	10	11	29	14	15
Social and religious services	7	3	4	11	5	6
Security, justice and defence	91	40	51	110	49	61
Cultural and recreational services	21	8	13	29	11	18
Public administration	45	12	33	62	17	45
Personal services	111	22	89	135	27	108
TOTAL SERVICES	**742**	**185**	**557**	**929**	**237**	**692**
GRAND TOTAL	**2,525**	**1,243**	**1,282**	**3,601**	**1,806**	**1,795**

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* This includes costs of machine installation and fixed equipments.

SECTION 2. - AGRICULTURE

Table 19.—Gross Value of Domestic Production, Value of Production Requirements and Value Added in 1959/60 and 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added
Cereals	129.1	51.3	77.8	172.6	62.3	110.3
Legumes	12.7	2.9	9.8	17.7	3.2	14.5
Oil seeds...	8.6	0.6	8.0	13.3	2.6	10.7
Sugar cane	9.9	2.9	7.0	13.1	3.6	9.5
Fibres	135.5	20.8	114.7	168.4	23.8	144.6
Vegetables and onions... ...	33.2	6.3	26.9	40.8	9.4	31.4
Fruits and wood trees... ...	25.2	2.4	22.8	30.5	3.0	27.5
Fodder	65.9	9.9	56.0	88.1	14.8	73.3
Other crops	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4
Stalks	6.4	0.1	6.3	8.5	0.1	8.4
Animal products	134.1	75.5	58.6	165.1	99.7	65.4
Honey	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4
Fishery and hunting	12.4	1.0	11.4	17.1	1.8	15.3
Total	**573.8**	**173.9**	**399.9**	**736.2**	**224.5**	**511.7**

SECTION 2.--INDUSTRY

TABLE 20.—GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Gross value of domestic production	**Value of production require-ments**	**Value added**	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production require-ments	Value added
Cotton ginning and pressing	149.7	145.8	3.9	191.3	186.5	4.8
Mines and quarries :						
Coal mining	—	—	—	3.0	0.7	2.3
Mineral extraction	2.7	0.8	1.9	13.5	4.2	9.3
Crude oil extraction	14.5	1.5	13.0	45.0	3.8	41.2
Quarrying	1.7	0.5	1.2	3.4	1.1	2.3
Extraction of other materials	3.1	0.7	2.4	9.5	2.8	6.7
TOTAL	**22.0**	**3.5**	**18.5**	**74.4**	**12.6**	**61.8**
Manufacturing industries :						
Food industries	419.0	351.5	67.5	539.6	454.0	85.6
Beverages	6.8	4.2	2.6	7.9	4.9	3.0
Tobacco	60.3	53.1	7.2	91.5	80.2	11.3
Spinning and weaving... ...	160.3	113.1	47.2	252.0	170.1	81.9
Clothes and shoes...	28.9	18.6	10.3	34.4	22.2	12.2
Wood and wood industries...	17.1	9.5	7.6	24.2	13.6	10.6
Paper and its products	2.9	1.8	1.1	18.2	11.6	6.6
Printing and publishing ...	20.3	10.8	9.5	34.2	17.8	16.4
Leather and leather products	8.8	7.4	1.4	11.7	9.6	2.1
Rubber	6.0	3.8	2.2	8.8	5.5	3.3
Chemical industries	31.2	18.3	12.9	107.7	61.4	46.3
Oil	43.3	22.1	21.2	98.9	50.4	48.5
Non-metallic products... ...	21.3	12.2	9.1	28.2	16.1	12.1
Basic metallic industries ...	18.8	11.5	7.3	124.4	75.8	48.6
Metallic products	18.4	12.1	6.3	33.4	19.7	13.7
Manufacturing and repairing non-electric machines ...	2.3	0.7	1.6	19.0	11.1	7.9
Manufacturing and repairing electric machines	6.0	2.2	3.8	17.6	10.4	7.2
Manufacturing means of transportation	14.5	6.3	8.2	41.4	22.0	19.4
Miscellaneous industries ...	18.0	5.9	12.1	20.0	6.6	13.4
TOTAL MANUFACTURING...	**904.2**	**665.1**	**239.1**	**1513.1**	**1063.0**	**450.1**
Electricity	18.3	6.4	11.9	35.1	11.5	23.6
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	**1094.2**	**820.8**	**273.4**	**1813.9**	**1273.6**	**540.3**

SECTION 2.—BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTIONS

TABLE 21.– GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			**1964/1965**		
	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added
Agriculture	5.0	1.5	3.5	27.9	13.3	14.6
Irrigation and drainage ...	10.6	2.3	8.3	9.4	5.5	3.9
High Dam	..	..	..	5.6	3.3	2.3
Industry	7.3	4.3	3.0	4.7	3.2	1.5
Electricity	11.6	11.0	0.6	3.0	1.9	1.1
Transport, communications and storage	12.2	7.7	4.5	17.2	10.6	6.6
Suez Canal	3.8	1.5	2.3	—	—	—
Houses	36.8	21.3	15.5	27.9	18.9	9.0
Public utilities	7.1	4.9	2.2	5.5	3.7	1.8
Services	14.6	8.5	6.1	16.0	10.4	5.6
Installation of machines ...	6.0	—	6.0	4.6	—	4.6
TOTAL	**115.0**	**63.0**	**52.0**	**121.8**	**70.8**	**51.0**

***N.B.* — The symbol (. .) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000**

SECTION 2.–TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 22.—GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65.

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959-1960			**1964-1965**		
	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added
Railways...	23.5	7.9	15.6	27.0	9.3	17.7
Road Transport	42.5	18.4	24.1	44.6	19.0	25.6
Maritime transport	3.4	1.4	2.0	5.0	2.0	3.0
River transport	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.8	1.2	1.6
Air transport...	2.9	1.4	1.5	11.0	5.4	5.6
Storage and pipe transport	5.0	1.0	4.0	8.0	2.0	6.0
Post...	2.8	1.0	1.8	4.1	1.3	2.8
Telecommunications	7.5	0.7	6.8	11.6	1.0	10.6
Suez Canal	45.7	5.0	40.7	50.2	5.6	44.6
TOTAL	**135.2**	**37.7**	**97.5**	**164.3**	**46.8**	**117.5**

SECTION 2.—PUBLIC UTILITIES

TABLE 23.—GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65.

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added
Drinking water.						
Public	4.8	2.0	2.8	6.3	2.6	3.7
Private	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.8
TOTAL	**5.7**	**2.2**	**3.5**	**7.4**	**2.9**	**4.5**
Other governmental Public utilities	5.4	1.7	3.7	6.7	2.1	4.6
GRAND TOTAL	**11.1**	**3.9**	**7.2**	**14.1**	**5.0**	**9.1**

These include : sewerage, mechanical equipments, city planning, seizure of properties and marsh filling.

SECTION 2.—TRADE AND FINANCE

TABLE 24.—GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added
Banks	13.0	2.5	10.5	18.0	3.5	14.5
Insurance	5.0	2.3	2.7	7.6	3.5	4.1
Wholesale and retail trad	145.0	31.1	113.9	182.6	39.4	143.2
TOTAL	**163.0**	**35.9**	**127.1**	**208.2**	**46.4**	**161.8**

This includes advertisement, commission and peddlers.

SECTION 2.—SERVICES

TABLE 25.—GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production requirements	Value added
Education :						
Public	49.7	7.6	42.1	64.6	9.9	54.7
Private	10.9	1.4	9.5	14.1	2.0	12.1
TOTAL	**60.6**	**9.0**	**51.6**	**78.7**	**11.9**	**66.8**
Health :						
Public	17.3	7.4	9.9	22.5	9.6	12.9
Private	4.2	2.8	1.4	6.6	4.8	1.8
TOTAL	**21.5**	**10.2**	**11.3**	**29.1**	**14.4**	**14.7**
Social and religious services :						
Public	6.3	2.1	4.2	7.9	2.6	5.3
Private	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.9	2.1	0.8
TOTAL	**7.2**	**2.8**	**4.4**	**10.8**	**4.7**	**6.1**
Security, justice and defence :						
Public	86.0	37.8	48.2	103.2	45.4	57.8
Private	5.2	2.5	2.7	6.7	3.3	3.4
TOTAL	**91.2**	**40.3**	**50.9**	**109.9**	**48.7**	**61.2**
Cultural and recreational services :						
Public	3.5	1.5	2.0	6.1	2.6	3.5
Private	17.5	6.5	11.0	23.0	8.0	15.0
TOTAL	**21.0**	**8.0**	**13.0**	**29.1**	**10.6**	**18.5**
GRAND TOTAL	**201.5**	**70.3**	**131.2**	**257.6**	**90.3**	**167.3**

SECTION 2.—CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES
(THE PRIVATE SECTOR)

TABLE 26.—GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production require-ments	Value added	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production require-ments	Value added
Cinemas	7.2	3.1	4.1	8.5	3.4	5.1
Theatres and Ballrooms ...	6.1	1.6	4.5	7.5	1.7	5.8
Production, Directing and distribution of films	2.8	1.3	1.5	5.0	2.2	2.8
Sports Clubs	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.7	1.3
TOTAL	**17.5**	**6.5**	**11.0**	**23.0**	**8.0**	**15.0**

SECTION 2.—PERSONAL SERVICES

TABLE 27.—GROSS VALUE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, VALUE OF PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE ADDED IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production require-ments	Value added	Gross value of domestic production	Value of production require-ments	Value added
Restaurants, cafés and bars	48.5	15.0	33.5	60.0	18.0	42.0
Hotels and boarding houses	5.5	1.7	3.8	9.5	2.8	6.7
Laundaries and hair-dressing shops	12.0	0.7	11.3	14.5	0.8	13.7
Tailors and shirtmaking shops	21.8	3.8	18.0	26.0	4.4	21.6
Photo-shops, shoeshiners, domestic servants and domestic servants' exchange bureaux etc...	23.2	0.8	22.4	25.0	0.9	24.1
TOTAL	**111.0**	**22.0**	**89.0**	**135.0**	**26.9**	**108.1**

SCETION THREE

Commodity Balances

SECTION III

THE AVAILABLE COMMODITY RESOURCES (LOCALLY PRODUCED AND IMPORTED) AND THEIR USES IN EXPORTS, FINAL CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS

1.—DEFINITIONS

(A) *Available Commodity Resources :*

These are the physical production of agriculture (plants and animal products), industry (including products of mines and quarries) either in the form of raw materials or in the form of semi-finished or finished products. They also include the physical production of electricity, gas, petroleum products and the extraction of salt.

These resources are available either locally or through importation. Since local production in agriclutu re, industry and electricity makes use of raw materials either directly or after they are manufactured into industrial products, fuel and electricity, the production figures shown in the following tables of this section represent the multi-count of production in its successive stages. They show the value of production of agriculture and mines, the value of semi-manufactured goods (the manufacturing of cotton into yarn), the value of semi-finished products (the manufacturing of yarn into textile) and the value of finished products ready for final consumption (the manufacturing of clothes from textile and machinery and tools from metallic products).

Thus, the values of local production as shown in the following tables are swollen due to their inclusion in the successive processes of production like calculating pig iron as part of the products of mines and also as part of the products of basic metallic industries in the form of steel, and calculated for the third time as part of the production of the metallic products sector in the form of iron and steel sheets and is included once more in the value of machines and means of transport in the manufacturing of which it participates.

(B) *Uses :*

The local production of commodities and services finally flows into exportation, final consumption of either the public or the private sector, or else into intermediate consumption as inputs that help the flow of production of other commodities and services. Part of this local production, however, may be harnessed to investment, *i.e.* the creation of new productive capacities or the renewal and maintenance of already existing ones. Another part of this local production may be left in stock for future uses and is shown in the following tables under the heading of 'the increase in stocks'.

It is worth mentioning, however, that in view of the lack of information regarding inventories at the beginning and end of every year, we satisfied ourselves with showing the increase in inventory in the following tables which represents the surplus over final consumption, intermediate consumption, investment and potential export estimates.

2.—THE BASES OF EVALUATING AVAILABLE COMMODITY RESOURCES AND THEIR USES

(*a*) In table 28 commodity resources and uses are shown by commodity sectors namely agriculture, industry and electricity evaluated once at the selling prices of the factory, the farm or the establishment, thus excluding indirect taxes and including government subsidies if and wherever there is any. These estimates are shown as sub-totals in the aggregative table. These values are shown once more after adding the trade margin which includes transportation costs in the case of final uses and includes in the case of investment, costs of research, planning, management of investments and costs of construction and fitting of machines to reach an estimate of the value of resources to their users at factor cost excluding commodity taxes. If such taxes are added to the total value at factor cost, the resulting value would be at market price. Net commodity taxes are obtained by excluding government subsidies from excise and other commodity taxes.

(*b*) These bases were also adopted in the preparation of tables 29 and 30 which show a more detailed account of the contents of table 28 by detailed agricultural and industrial commodities.

(*c*) Tables 31 and 32 show the flow of intermediate commodities among the various commodity-producing sectors. They show the use made by each sector of its own production of goods and that of the other sectors. These goods are evaluated at users' costs, *i.e.* at market prices inclusive of commodity taxes and trade and transportation margins.

(*d*) The value of local production of goods was reached on the bases of the utilisation of available productive capacities to satisfy local consumption both final and intermediate beside meeting demand for producers' goods together with making a surplus for exports. Unexported goods are included in the changes of stocks since they are met by no effective demand.

Exports should imperatively be increased to pay for goods and services which are imported because local resources do not permit self-sufficiency.

3. THE ECONOMIC CONCEPTS

The following tables show in figurative form the goods available in the Southern Region, together with various allied services such as transportation and communications, trade which also include banking, insurance and investment services .. etc. The resources shown in these tables are only that part of the total natural, human and financial resources available in the Southern Region which contributes to local production. These resources together with imports represent the total amount of goods available not only for investment but also for public and private consumption. They also include available resources necessary for production operations together with those resources necessary to meet all the requirements of this production, in part or in total, of imported goods which have to be paid for either totally or in part from local production of goods in the form of exports or from imports in the form of re-exports.

Estimates of local production of projects for the plan years indicated in the following tables, are based on the production estimates spelt by the various ministries and organisations for the economic activities embracing these projects and their revision of these estimates for the base year and the fifth year of the plan 1964/65.

4.—DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COMPONENTS OF THE AVAILABLE COMMODITY RESOURCES

The following table summarises some of the results deduced from the consequences of developments in available resources of local production and imports during the fifth year of the plan as compared with the base year 1959/1960.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

augmentation de chaque secteur
par rapport 1965/60

RECOURCES AVAILABLE FOR USAGE IN 1964/65
AS COMPARED WITH THE BASE YEAR 1959/60

à lire

	Local Production	Imports	Total
	%	%	%
Agriculture	28.5	6.4	26.9
Industry	65.8	—7.9	53.9
Electricity	91.8	—	91.8
TOTAL	**52.5**	**—6.2**	**45.0**

It may be seen that there will be an increase in local production of agriculture in 1964/1965 by 28.5 % and an increase in imports by 6.4%. This is due to the increase in industrial requirements of agricultural goods which are not produced locally such as tobacco & jute and some consumers' goods like tea and coffee for instance.

Local Industrial production increases by 65.8 % in the fifth year above the base year level which leads to an estimated decrease in imports of industrial goods by 7.9 %. This is partly due to the production of import substitutes.

SECTION 3.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TABLE 28.—AVAILABLE COMMODITY RESOURCES FROM PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION AMONG EXPORTS, FINAL CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS IN 1959/1960.

(at Market Prices and at Factor Cost 1959/1960 and in Million Pounds)

SECTORS	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production Requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Agriculture	570.1	45.0	615.1	5.8	102.4	505.3	—	1.6
Ginning and pressing	145.7	0.4	146.1	108.6	0.4	37.1	—	—
Mines and quarries	21.4	9.8	31.2	5.6	0.1	23.9	1.3	0.3
Food industries	391.7	24.3	416.0	6.3	318.6	88.1	—	3.0
Beverages	5.5	0.3	5.8	..	5.8	..	—	—
Tobacco	13.9	0.1	14.0	0.1	13.9	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving	155.9	5.7	161.6	17.4	75.9	63.6	—	4.7
Clothes and shoes	27.9	0.6	28.5	3.1	25.4	—	—	—
Wood and cork	1.5	8.8	10.3	—	—	8.3	2.0	—
Furniture and wooden fixtures	14.6	0.3	14.9	0.4	5.0	1.8	7.7	—
Paper, cardboard and their products	2.7	8.5	11.2	0.2	1.4	9.1	—	0.5
Printing and publishing	19.7	1.0	20.7	1.4	15.0	4.3	—	—
Leather and leather products	8.1	0.5	8.6	0.1	2.3	6.2	—	—
Rubber products	5.1	2.6	7.7	1.3	4.1	2.3	—	—
Chemical products	27.7	29.7	57.4	0.9	17.7	37.5	1.3	—
Oil and coal products	40.2	11.7	51.9	2.7	19.6	27.6	2.0	—
Products of non-metallic raw materials	18.1	2.5	20.6	1.7	1.2	2.3	15.4	—
Basic metallic industries	18.4	15.7	34.1	0.5	—	20.4	13.2	—
Metallic products	18.2	4.1	22.3	0.2	10.8	6.9	4.4	—
Non-electric machines	2.3	26.7	29.0	0.2	2.0	3.6	23.2	—
Electric machines	5.9	13.8	19.7	0.1	3.7	4.5	11.4	—
Means of transport	14.3	14.3	28.6	0.2	7.3	2.8	18.3	—
Miscellaneous industries	17.5	2.8	20.3	1.5	12.5	4.3	2.0	—
Electricity	18.3	—	18.3	—	9.4	8.2	0.7	—
SUB-TOTAL	**1564.7**	**229.2**	**1793.9**	**158.3**	**654.5**	**868.1**	**102.9**	**10.1**
Studies, plans and management of investment	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	—	3.0	—
Construction and machine installation	49.0	—	49.0	—	—	—	49.0	—
Trade margin	167.9	28.1	196.0	10.5	112.8	48.4	24.0	0.3
TOTAL AT FACTOR COST	**1784.6**	**257.3**	**2041.9**	**168.8**	**767.3**	**916.5**	**178.9**	**10.4**
Net commodity taxes	167.4	93.5	(1)	2.9	109.1	78.2	13.9	0.7
TOTAL AT MARKET PRICE	**1952.0**	**350.8**	—	**171.7**	**876.4**	**994.7**	**192.8**	**11.1**

(1) Since commodity taxes on exports appear in this table, the total balance cannot be shown. They are imposed on production and imports in the columns showing commodity resource and on exports shown in the corresponding columns for uses.

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

SECTION 3.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TABLE 28a.—AVAILABLE COMMODITY RESOURCES FROM PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION AMONG EXPORTS, FINAL CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS IN 1964/1965.

(at Market Prices and Factor Cost 1959/1960 and in Million Pounds).

SECTORS	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Agriculture	732.2	47.9	780.1	9.2	124.2	630.7	—	16.0
Ginning and pressing	186.5	—	186.5	120.1	0.5	50.9	—	15.0
Mines and quarries	73.4	—	73.4	11.3	0.1	56.9	2.7	2.4
Food industries	506.1	21.5	527.6	14.9	391.5	120.0	—	1.2
Beverages	6.2	0.5	6.7	0.2	6.5	..	—	—
Tobacco	18.0	—	18.0	1.5	16.0	—	—	0.5
Spinning and weaving... ...	239.8	1.6	241.4	28.5	98.6	99.9	—	14.4
Cloths and shoes	33.2	4.0	37.2	1.2	36.0	—	—	—
Wood and cork	1.5	11.5	13.0	—	—	10.7	2.3	—
Furniture and wooden fixtures	21.8	0.5	22.3	0.5	6.8	2.9	12.1	—
Paper cardboard and their products	18.2	3.5	21.7	0.4	1.9	19.4	—	—
Printing and publishing ...	33.1	1.0	34.1	1.7	24.2	8.2	—	—
Leather and leather products	10.7	0.4	11.1	0.4	2.8	7.9	—	—
Rubber products	7.4	2.7	10.1	1.6	5.0	3.5	—	—
Chemical products	92.6	23.0	115.6	9.4	23.8	79.3	1.6	1.5
Oil and coal industries ...	89.8	2.6	92.4	5.7	27.5	55.3	3.9	—
Products of non-metallic raw materials	23.7	1.6	25.3	2.3	2.0	2.8	18.2	—
Basic metallic industries ...	123.9	20.6	144.5	0.4	—	109.0	15.3	19.8
Metallic products	33.4	1.0	34.4	1.0	11.7	10.2	7.5	4.0
Non-electric machines... ...	19.0	32.2	51.2	0.1	2.5	7.4	33.0	8.2
Electric machines	17.4	19.6	37.0	0.8	7.0	6.0	20.0	3.2
Means of transport	41.4	17.2	58.6	1.0	7.9	5.5	18.0	26.2
Miscellaneous industries ...	20.0	2.0	22.0	2.5	13.1	4.4	2.0	—
Electricity	35.1	—	35.1	—	15.0	19.4	0.7	—
SUB-TOTAL	**2384.4**	**214.9**	**2599.3**	**214.7**	**824.6**	**1310.3**	**137.3**	**112.4**
Studies, plans and management of investment ...	1.5	—	1.5	—	—	—	1.5	—
Construction and machine installation...	49.5	—	49.5	—	—	—	49.5	—
Trade margin	220.9	24.0	244.9	14.6	134.4	62.8	30.0	3.0
TOTAL AT FACTOR COST ...	**2656.3**	**238.9**	**2895.2**	**229.3**	**959.0**	**1373.2**	**218.3**	**115.4**
Net commodity taxes ...	236.6	*107.5	†	3.0	127.2	124.8	16.1	4.6
TOTAL AT MARKET PRICE	**2892.9**	**346.4**	—	**232.3**	**1086.2**	**1498.1**	**234.4**	**120.0**

* Less 8,000,000 pounds value of taxes on exported cigarettes.

† *See* footnote (1) to table 28 above.

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

SECTION 3.—AGRICULTURE

TABLE 29.—AVAILABLE COMMODITY RESOURCES FROM LOCAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION AMONG EXPORTS, FINAL CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS 1959/1960.

(*at Market Prices and Factor Cost 1959/1960 and in Million Pounds*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Cereals								
Wheat	41.2	18.0	59.2	0.1	0.2	58.9	—	—
Barley	3.4	..	3.4	..	0.3	3.1	—	—
Maize	40.9	2.5	43.4	..	1.1	42.3	—	—
Millet	14.3	—	14.3	—	—	14.3	—	—
Rice paddy	27.2	—	27.2	—	—	27.2	—	—
TOTAL	**127.0**	**20.5**	**147.5**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**145.8**	—	—
Legumes								
Beans	7.6	0.2	7.8	—	2.1	5.7	—	—
Lentils...	2.7	..	2.7	—	1.2	1.5	—	—
Lupine	0.5	..	0.5	—	0.5	..	—	—
Chick peas	0.6	..	0.6	—	0.5	0.1	—	—
Fenugreek	1.3	—	1.3	—	0.2	1.1	—	—
TOTAL	**12.7**	**0.2**	**12.9**	—	**4.5**	**8.4**	—	—
Oil seeds								
Linseed	0.3	0.4	0.7	—	—	0.7	—	—
Peanuts	1.9	—	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	—	—
Sesame	1.2	0.5	1.7	—	0.1	1.6	—	—
Cotton seeds	5.2	—	5.2	—	—	5.2	—	—
TOTAL	**8.6**	**0.9**	**9.5**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**8.0**	—	—
Sugar cane	9.8	—	9.8	—	2.4	7.4	—	—

N.B.—**The Symbol (..) denotes values les than L.E. 50,000.**

TABLE 29 (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investments	Increase in stocks
Fibres								
Cotton	133.9	—	133.9	—	—	133.9	—	—
Flax	0.3	—	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	—	—
Linen	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—
Jute	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	0.5	—	—
TOTAL	**134.5**	**0.5**	**135.0**	**0.2**	—	**134.8**	—	—
Vegetables and onions								
Vegetables	28.8	0.2	29.0	0.6	27.2	1.2	—	—
Onions	4.0	..	4.0	2.0	1.7	0.3	—	—
TOTAL	**32.8**	**0.2**	**33.0**	**2.6**	**28.9**	**1.5**	—	—
Fruits and wood trees								
Fruits	23.1	2.3	25.4	1.1	23.0	1.3	—	—
Flowers	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—
Trees	1.6	—	1.6	—	0.2	1.4	—	—
TOTAL	**24.9**	**2.3**	**27.2**	**1.1**	**23.4**	**2.7**	—	—
Green fodder								
Clover	52.3	—	52.3	—	2.2	50.1	—	—
Clover seeds	2.9	—	2.9	—	—	2.9	—	—
Wheat straw	10.4	—	10.4	—	0.5	9.9	—	—
TOTAL	**65.6**	—	**65.6**	—	**2.7**	**62.9**	—	—

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

TABLE 29 (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Other crops	0.5	1.7	2.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	—	—
Stalks	6.4	—	6.4	—	6.0	0.4	—	—
Animal products								
Animal work	24.9	—	24.9	—	—	24.9		
Manure	12.2	—	12.2	—	—	12.2	—	—
Milk	33.2	—	33.2	0.2	2.3	30.7	—	—
Animals and poultry ...	59.0	0.8	59.8	0.1	13.0	46.7	—	—
Eggs	4.4	—	4.4	0.1	3.0	1.3	—	—
Wool and hair	0.4	3.4	3.8	—	—	3.8	—	—
TOTAL	**134.1**	**4.2**	**138.3**	**0.4**	**18.3**	**119.6**	—	—
Honey	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—
Products of fishery and hunting								
Fish	12.0	—	12.0	..	11.4	0.6	—	—
Sponge...	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Hunted birds and animals.	0.2	—	0.2	..	0.2	—	—	—
TOTAL	**12.4**	—	**12.4**	**0.1**	**11.7**	**0.0**	—	—
Coffee and tea								
Coffee	0.5	1.5	2.0	—	0.6	0.9	—	0.5
Tea	—	6.7	6.7	—	—	6.7	—	—
TOTAL	**0.5**	**8.2**	**8.7**	—	**0.6**	**7.6**	—	**0.5**
Tobacco	—	6.3	6.3	—	—	5.2	—	1.1
GRAND TOTAL	**570.1**	**45.0**	**615.1**	**5.8**	**102.4**	**505 3**	—	**1.6**

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

SECTION 3.—AGRICULTURE

TABLE 29*a*.—Available Commodity Resources from Local Production and Imports and their Distribution among Exports, Final Consumption and Production Requiremens in 1964/1965.

(*Market Prices and Factor Cost 1959/1960 and in Million pounds*).

Commodities	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Cereals								
Wheat...	49.5	19.2	68.7	0.1	0.5	68.1	—	—
Barley	6.6	—	6.6	0.2	0.3	4.4	—	1.7
Maize	58.9	—	58.9	—	1.3	51.0	—	6.6
Millet	21.8	—	21.8	—	—	18.8	—	3.0
Rice Paddy	34.1	—	34.1	—	—	34.1	—	—
Total	**170.9**	**19.2**	**190.1**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**176.4**	—	**11.3**
Legumes								
Beans	11.3	—	11.3	—	2.5	6.4	—	2.4
Lentils...	3.5	—	3.5	—	1.4	1.7	—	0.4
Lupine...	0.7	—	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	—
Chick-peas	0.7	—	0.7	—	0.6	0.1	—	—
Fenugreek	1.5	—	1.5	—	0.2	1.3		—
Total	**17.7**	—	**17.7**	—	**5.4**	**9.5**	—	**2.8**
Oil seeds								
Linseed...	0.3	0.5	0.8	—	—	0.8	—	—
Peanuts	4.9	—	4.9	2.5	0.5	1.9	—	—
Sesame...	1.4	0.6	2.0	—	0.1	1.9	—	—
Cotton seeds	6.7	—	6.7	—	—	6.7	—	—
Total	**13.3**	**1.1**	**14.4**	**2.5**	**0.6**	**11.3**	—	—
Sugar cane	13.0	—	13.0	—	2.1	10.9	—	—

***N.B.*—The symbol (. .) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

TABLE 29 *a (contd.)*

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Fibres								
Cotton...	166.8	—	166.8	—	—	166.8	—	—
Flax	0.3	—	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	—	—
Linen	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—
Jute	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	1.5	—	—
TOTAL	**167.4**	**1.5**	**168.9**	**0.2**	—	**168.7**	—	—
Vegetables and onions								
Vegetables	35.7	0.5	36.2	1.0	33.5	1.7	—	—
Onions...	4.5	—	4.5	2.2	1.7	0.6	—	—
TOTAL	**40.2**	**0.5**	**40.7**	**3.2**	**35.2**	**2.3**	—	—
Fruits and wood trees								
Fruits	28.4	2.5	30.9	2.0	26.9	2.0	—	—
Flowers	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	—	—
Trees	1.6	—	1.6	—	0.2	1.4	—	—
TOTAL	**30.2**	**2.5**	**32.7**	**2.1**	**27.2**	**3.4**	—	—
Green fodder								
Clover	68.6	—	68.6	—	2.9	65.7	—	—
Clover seeds	6.4	—	6.4	—	—	4.5	—	1.9
Wheat straw	12.8	—	12.8	—	0.6	12.2	—	—
TOTAL	**87.8**	—	**87.8**	—	**3.5**	**82.4**	—	**1.9**
Other crops	0.5	2.5	3.0	0.3	2.5	0.2	—	—
Stalks	8.5	—	8.5	—	7.0	1.5	—	—

***N.B.*—The symbol (··) denotes values less than L.E. 50·000**

TABLE 29 *a* (*contd.*)

COMMODITY	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Animal products								
Animal work	15.5	—	15.5	—	—	15.5	—	—
Manure	14.7	—	14.7	—	—	14.7	—	—
Milk	52.6	—	52.6	0.3	2.0	50.3	—	—
Animals and poultry ...	76.0	—	76.0	—	16.0	60.0	—	—
Eggs	5.3	—	5.3	0.1	3.7	1.5	—	—
Wool and hair	1.0	3.6	4.6	—	—	4.6	—	—
TOTAL	**165.1**	**3.6**	**168.7**	**0.4**	**21.7**	**146.6**	—	—
Honey	0.5	—	0.5	—	0.4	0.1	—	—
Products of fishery and hunting								
Fish	16.5	—	16.5	—	15.5	1.0	—	—
Sponge	0.3	—	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
Hunted birds and animals	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.2	0.1	—	—
TOTAL	**17.1**	—	**17.1**	**0.2**	**15.8**	**1.1**	—	—
Coffee and tea								
Coffee	—	1.7	1.7	—	0.7	1.0	—	—
Tea	—	7.1	7.1	—	—	7.1	—	—
TOTAL	—	8.8	8.8	—	0.7	8.1	—	—
Tobacco	—	8.2	8.2	—	—	8.2	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	**732.2**	**47.9**	**780.1**	**9.2**	**124.2**	**630.7**	—	**16.0**

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

SECTION 3.—INDUSTRY

TABLE 30.—AVAILABLE COMMODITY RESOURCES FROM LOCAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION AMONG EXPORTS, FINAL CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION REQUIREMENTS IN 1959/60

(at Market Prices and Factor Cost 1959/60 and in Million Pounds)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Ginning and pressing								
Ginned cotton	140.5	—	140.5	108.6	0.4	31.5	—	—
Cotton seeds	5.2	0.4	5.6	—	—	5.6	—	—
TOTAL	**145.7**	**0.4**	**146.1**	**108.6**	**0.4**	**37.1**	—	—
Mines and quarries								
Coal mining	—	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—
Metal extraction								
Iron Ore	0.8	—	0.8	—	—	0.8		
Manganese Ore	1.5	—	1.5	1.0	—	0.2	—	0.3
Other metallic raw materials	0.4	1.1	1.5	—	—	1.5	—	—
TOTAL	**2.7**	**1.1**	**3.8**	**1.0**	—	**2.5**	—	**0.3**
Crude oil and natural gas extraction								
Crude oil	14.2	7.8	22.0	3.0	—	19.0	—	—
Natural gas	..	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
TOTAL	**14.2**	**7.8**	**22.0**	**3.0**	—	**19.0**	—	—
Extraction of quarries products	1.6	—	1.6	—	—	0.3	1.3	—
Extraction of other non-metallic raw materials								
Phosphate	2.0	—	2.0	1.5	—	0.5	—	—
Salt	0.7	—	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	—
Sulphur	0.1	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.4	—	—
Others...	0.1	0.3	0.4	—	—	0.4	—	—
TOTAL	**2.9**	**0.6**	**3.5**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**1.8**	—	—
TOTAL MINES AND QUARRIES	**21.4**	**9.8**	**31.2**	**5.6**	**0.1**	**23.9**	**1.3**	**0.3**

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50·000**

TABLE 30 (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Manufacturing industries Foodstuffs (excluding beverages)								
Fresh meat	50.3	1.5	51.8	0.1	51.5	0.2	—	—
Canned meat	0.4	0.3	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	—
Animal intestines	1.0	—	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	—	—
Animal skins	3.1	—	3.1	—	—	3.1	—	—
Fish and canned fish	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	—	—	—
Milk products	48.1	0.7	48.8	0.1	47.1	1.6	—	—
Canned vegetables and fruits	3.2	0.2	3.4	0.8	2.6	..	—	—
Wheat, maize and barley flour	115.9	10.3	126.2	0.2	84.8	41.2	—	—
Milled rice	30.1	2.5	32.6	2.0	27.2	0.4	—	3.0
Ground beans and lentils ...	3.5	—	3.5	—	3.5	—	—	—
Grain-milling by-products ...	2.9	—	2.9	—	1.1	1.8	—	—
Rice-milling by-products ...	1.6	—	1.6	—	—	1.6	—	—
Bread	50.4	—	50.4	—	50.4	—	—	—
Biscuit	2.6	—	2.6	—	2.6	—	—	—
Raw sugar	11.4	0.7	12.1	—	—	12.1	—	—
Refined sugar	15.0	0.7	15.7	0.7	12.3	2.7	—	—
Treacle	0.6	—	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	—
Molasses	1.6	—	1.6	0.4	—	1.2	—	—
Sugar candy and others ...	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
Sugar cane pressing left-overs	3.3	—	3.3	—	—	3.3	—	—
Cocoa butter	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—
Chocolate	0.6	0.1	0.7	—	0.6	0.1	—	—
Sweets	2.2	—	2.2	0.2	2.0	—	—	—
Butter and margarine... ...	2.4	—	2.4	—	2.0	0.4	—	—
Cotton-seed oil	5.0	0.7	5.7	0.3	4.4	1.0	—	—
Other oils	0.5	5.5	6.0	..	0.2	5.8	—	—
Starch	0.6	0.1	0.7	—	0.3	0.4	—	—
Glucose	1.4	0.3	1.7	—	—	1.7	—	—
Halva	2.7	—	2.7	0.1	2.6	—	—	—
Macaroni...	1.3	—	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—
Oil cotton-seed cakes... ...	4.0	—	4.0	0.4	—	3.6	—	—
Fodder	2.0	—	2.0	0.3	—	1.7	—	—
Ice	0.8	—	0.8	—	0.7	0.1	—	—
Ground coffee	0.7	—	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	—
Packed tea	17.0	—	17.0	—	17.0	—	—	—
Ground spices	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—
Others	4.0	0.5	4.5	—	1.0	3.5	—	—
TOTAL	**391.7**	**24.3**	**416.0**	**6.3**	**318.6**	**88.1**	—	**3.0**

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

TABLE 30 (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Beverages								
Distilled alcoholic drinks ...	0.5	0.3	0.8	—	0.8	..	—	—
Wine	0.5	..	0.5	..	0.5	—	—	—
Beer and malt	0.5	..	0.5	..	0.5	—	—	—
Soda-water	3.6	—	3.6	—	3.6	—	—	—
Other beverages	0.4	..	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—
TOTAL	**5.5**	**0.3**	**5.8**	..	**5.8**	..	—	—
Tobacco								
Cigarettes, cigar, etc. ...	13.9	0.1	14.0	0.1	13.9	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving								
Cotton yarn	50.2	0.2	50.4	7.4	0.1	39.6	—	3.3
Cotton textiles	46.7	0.2	46.9	6.3	39.4	1.2	—	—
Woolen yarn	10.5	0.3	10.8	—	—	10.8	—	—
Woolen textiles	8.9	0.3	9.2	—	7.4	1.8	—	—
Silk yarn	9.7	1.4	11.1	2.2	—	7.5	—	1.4
Silk textiles	21.6	0.3	21.9	1.1	18.8	2.0	—	—
Carpets and rugs	1.1	—	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	—
Underwears, knitwears and stockings	6.5	2.0	8.5	0.4	8.1	—	—	—
Others	0.7	1.0	1.7	—	1.0	0.7	—	—
TOTAL	**155.9**	**5.7**	**161.6**	**17.4**	**75.9**	**63.6**	—	**4.7**
Clothes and shoes								
Shoes (except rubber)... ...	6.4	—	6.4	0.9	5.5	—	—	—
Clothes	15.9	0.6	16.5	2.2	14.3	—	—	—
Blankets	5.6	—	5.6	—	5.6	—	—	—
TOTAL	**27.9**	**0.6**	**28.5**	**3.1**	**25.4**	—	—	—
Wood and cork	1.5	8.8	10.3	—	—	8.3	2.0	—
Furniture and wooden fixtures								
Furniture	5.5	0.3	5.8	0.4	5.0	—	0.4	—
Wooden doors, windows, etc.	9.1	—	9.1	—	—	1.8	7.3	—
TOTAL	**14.6**	**0.3**	**14.9**	**0.4**	**5.0**	**1.8**	**7.7**	—

N,B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50·000

TABLE 30 (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investments	Increase in stocks
Paper, cardboard and their products								
Paper pulp	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	0.6	—	0.5
Writing paper	0.2	1.9	2.1	—	0.5	1.6	—	—
Packing paper	1.0	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	—	—
Cardboard paper	1.0	1.5	2.5	—	—	2.5	—	—
Cigarette paper	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—
Paper and cardboard packs...	0.5	0.5	1.0	—	0.2	0.8	—	—
Printing paper etc.	—	1.8	1.8	—	0.5	1.3	—	—
TOTAL	**2.7**	**8.5**	**11.2**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**9.1**	—	**0.5**
Printing and publishing								
News papers and magazines.	6.0	0.5	6.5	0.9	5.6	—	—	—
Books	5.2	0.5	5.7	0.5	5.2	—	—	—
Others	8.5	—	8.5	—	4.2	4.3	—	—
TOTAL	**19.7**	**1.0**	**20.7**	**1.4**	**15.0**	**4.3**	—	—
Leather and leather products (except shoes).								
Tanned leather	5.2	0.3	5.5	—	—	5.5	—	—
Leather products	2.9	0.2	3.1	0.1	2.3	0.7	—	—
TOTAL	**8.1**	**0.5**	**8.6**	**0.1**	**2.3**	**6.2**	—	—
Rubber and its products								
Rubber	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	0.8	—	—
Tyres	3.3	0.7	4.0	0.8	2.9	0.3	—	—
Other rubber products ...	1.8	1.1	2.9	0.5	1.2	1.2	—	—
TOTAL	**5.1**	**2.6**	**7.7**	**1.3**	**4.1**	**2.3**	—	—
Chemical industries								
Sulphuric acid	2.5	.	2.5	—	—	2.5	—	—
Caustic soda	0.2	1.0	1.2	—	—	1.2	—	—
Sodium carbonate...	—	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	—	—
Alcohol	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.3	—	—
Phosphatic fertilizers	1.8	—	1.8	0.1	—	1.7	—	—
Nitrogenous fertilizers ...	6.5	8.1	14.6	—	—	14.6	—	—
Chlore and industrial gases....	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	0.6	—	—
Detergents	0.3	0.2	0.5	—	0.3	0.2	—	—
Medicines and drugs	2.9	4.4	7.3	0.2	7.0	0.1	—	—

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50·000

TABLE 30 (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investments	Increase in stocks
Plastic products (Incl. artificial wool)	0.4	0.3	0.7	—	0.3	0.1	0.3	
Cosmetics	0.5	0.2	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	—
Paints	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	—
Matches	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—
Soap...	7.2	0.1	7.3	—	6.9	0.4	—	—
Glycerine	0.3	—	0.3	0.1	..	0.2	—	—
Insecticides	0.5	2.5	3.0	—	0.6	2.4	—	—
Dyes	—	3.5	3.5	—	—	3.5	—	—
Films	—	0.3	0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—
Heavy water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other chemical products...	0.9	7.5	8.4	0.2	..	8.2	—	—
TOTAL	**27.7**	**29.7**	**57.4**	**0.9**	**17.7**	**37.5**	**1.3**	—
Oil and coal products								
Gasoline	12.8	0.3	13.1	1.8	5.6	4.5	1.2	—
Kerosine	6.4	4.5	10.9	0.8	5.6	4.5	—	—
Solar	2.4	1.4	3.8	0.1	0.7	2.3	0.7	—
Diesel	2.4	0.5	2.9	—	0.5	2.4	—	—
Mazut	13.8	3.0	16.8	—	6.2	10.6	—	—
Lubricants	..	1.6	1.6	..	0.6	0.9	0.1	—
Coke	1.1*	0.4	1.5	—	0.3	1.2	—	—
Others	1.3	—	1.3	—	0.1	1.2	—	—
TOTAL	**40.2**	**11.7**	**51.9**	**2.7**	**19.6**	**27.6**	**2.0**	—
Products of non-metallic raw materials								
Bricks	2.4	—	2.4	—	—	—	2.4	—
Glass plate	0.6	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	0.8	—
Glassware	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	—
Cement	6.7	0.1	6.8	1.5	—	1.3	4.0	—
Cement products	4.6	—	4.6	—	—	—	4.6	—
Porcelaine & chinaware ...	—	0.7	0.7	—	0.4	—	0.3	—
Ceramics, fire bricks, etc. ...	1.6	0.4	2.0	—	—	0.2	1.8	—
Other products	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.1	—	0.2	1.3	—
TOTAL	**18.1**	**2.5**	**20.6**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**2.3**	**15.4**	—
Basic metallic industries ...	18.4	15.7	34.1	0.5	—	20.4	13.2	
Metallic products	18.2	4.1	22.3	0.2	10.8	6.9	4.4	—
Non-electric machines	2.3	26.7	29.0	0.2	2.0	3.6	23.2	—
Electric machines	5.9	13.8	19.7	0.1	3.7	4.5	11.4	—
Means of transportation ...	14.3	14.3	28.6	0.2	7.3	2.8	18.3	—
Miscellaneous industries ...	17.5	2.8	20.3	1.5	12.5	4.3	2.0	—
Electricity	18.3	—	18.3	—	9.4	8.2	0.7	—

*** Out of stocks**

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

SECTION 3 —INDUSTRY

TABLE 30a —VAILABLE COMMODITY RESOURCES FROM LOCAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION AMONG EXPORTS, FINAL CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCION REQUIREMENTS IN 1964/1965

(at Market prices factor Cost 1959/60 and in Million pounds)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Ginning and pressing								
Ginned cotton	179.8	—	179.8	120.1	0.5	44.2	—	15.0
Cotton seeds	6.7	—	6.7	—	—	6.7	—	—
TOTAL	**186.5**	—	**186.5**	**12 .1**	**0.5**	**50.9**	—	**15.0**
Mines and quarries								
Coal mining	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	3.0	—	—
Metal extraction								
Iron Ore	4.9	—	4.9	—	—	4.9	—	—
Manganese Ore...	2.6	—	2.6	1.2	—	1.4	—	—
Other metallic raw materials...	6.0	—	6.0	1.5	—	4.5	—	—
TOTAL	**13.5**	—	**13.5**	**2.7**	—	**10.8**	—	—
Crude oil and natural gas extraction								
Crude oil	44.5	—	44.5	5.0	—	39.5	—	—
Natural Gas	..	—	..	—	—	..	—	—
TOTAL	**44.5**	—	**44.5**	**5.0**	—	**39.5**	—	—

N.B.—**The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

TABLE 30 *a* (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity Resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Extraction of quarries products	3.2	—	3.2	—	—	0.5	2.7	—
Extraction of other non-metallic raw materials								
Phosphate	6.9	—	6.9	3.3	—	1.2	—	2.4
Salt	1.1	—	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	—	—
Sulphur	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	0.6	—	—
Others	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	0.6	—	—
TOTAL	**9.2**	—	**9.2**	**3.6**	**0.1**	**3.1**	—	**2.4**
TOTAL MINES & QUARRIES ...	**73.4**	—	**73.4**	**11.3**	**0.1**	**56.9**	**2.7**	**2.4**
Manufacturing industries Foodstuffs (excluding beverages)								
Fresh meat	64.6	—	64.6	0.2	64.0	0.4	—	—
Canned meat	0.9	0.3	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	—
Animal intestines	1.3	—	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	—	—
Animal Skins	4.0	—	4.0	—	—	4.0	—	—
Fish and Canned Fish ...	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	—	—	—
Milk products	79.2	1.0	80.2	4.0	63.8	12.4	—	—
Canned vegetables and fruits	3.7	0.2	3.9	1.2	2.7	—	—	—
Wheat, maize and barley flour	136.6	13.0	149.6	0.2	102.2	47.2	—	—
Milled rice	38.0	—	38.0	4.9	32.6	0.5	—	—
Ground beans and lentils	4.1	—	4.1	—	4.1	—	—	—
Grain-milling by-products	3.8	—	3.8	—	1.5	2.3	—	—
Rice-milling by-products	2.0	—	2.0	—	—	2.0	—	—
Bread	58.9	—	58.9	—	58.9	—	—	—
Biscuit...	3.7	—	3.7	—	3.7	—	—	—

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E 50.000.**

TABLE 30 *a* (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local praduction	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Raw sugar	16.5	—	16.5	—	—	16.5	—	—
Refined sugar	22.6	—	22.6	2.0	15.7	3.7	—	1.2
Treacle	0.7	—	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	—	—
Molasses	2.3	—	2.3	0.6	—	1.7	—	—
Sugar candy, and others	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
Sugar cane pressing left-overs	4.7	—	4.7	—	—	4.7	—	—
Cocoa butter	0.1	—	0.1	—	..	0.1	—	—
Chocolate	0.7	0.1	0.8	—	0.7	0.1	—	—
Sweets	2.4	—	2.4	0.3	2.1	—	—	—
Butter and margarine ...	2.9	—	2.9	—	2.4	0.5	—	—
Cotton-seed oil	6.0	0.4	6.4	0.3	4.9	1.2	—	—
Other oils	1.3	5.5	6.8	..	0.4	6.4	—	—
Starch	0.7	0.1	0.8	—	0.3	0.5	—	—
Glucose	1.6	0.3	1.9	—	—	1.9	—	—
Halva	3.3	—	3.3	0.2	3.1	—	—	—
Macaroni	1.6	—	1.6	—	1.6	—	—	—
Oil cotton-seed cakes ...	5.0	—	5.0	—	—	5.0	—	—
Fodder	4.5	—	4.5	0.3	—	4.2	—	—
Ice	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.2	0.3	—	—
Ground coffee	0.8	—	0.8	—	0.8	—	—	—
Packed tea...	19.8	—	19.8	—	19.8	—	—	—
Groundspices	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—
Others	4.5	0.5	5.0	—	1.2	3.8	—	—
TOTAL	**506.1**	**21.5**	**527.6**	**14.9**	**391.5**	**120.0**	—	**1.2**
Beverages								
Distilled alcoholic drinks	0.6	0.5	1.1	—	1.1	..	—	—
Wine	0.7	—	0.7	0.1	0.6	—	—	—
Beer and malt	0.6	—	0.6	0.1	0.5	—	—	—
Soda-water	3.9	—	3.9	—	3.9	—	—	—
Other beverages	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—
TOTAL	**6.2**	**0.5**	**6.7**	**0.2**	**6.5**	..	—	—

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

TABLE 30 *a* (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Tobacco								
Cigarettes, cigar, etc ...	18.0	—	18.0	1.5	16.0	—	—	0.5
Spinning and weaving								
Cotton yarn	69.4	—	69.4	12.0	0.1	52.8	—	4.5
Cotton textiles	61.4	—	61.4	7.0	47.5	1.6	—	5.3
Woolen yarn	20.4	—	20.4	—	—	20.4	—	—
Woolen textiles	15.7	—	15.7	1.0	9.2	3.5	—	2.0
Silk yarn	14.1	0.6	14.7	5.0	—	8.6	—	1.1
Silk textiles	28.8	—	28.8	3.0	22.3	2.0	—	1.5
Carpets and rugs	3.0	—	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	—
Underwears, knitwears and stocking	8.0	1.0	9.0	0.5	8.5	—	—	—
Others	19.0	—	19.0	—	8.0	11.0	—	—
TOTAL	**239.8**	**1.6**	**241.4**	**28.5**	**98.6**	**99.9**	—	**14.4**
Clothes and shoes								
Shoes (except rubber) ...	7.7	—	7.7	1.2	6.5	—	—	—
Clothes	20.7	4.0	24.7	—	24.7	—	—	—
Blankets	4.8	—	4.8	—	4.8	—	—	
TOTAL	**33.2**	**4.0**	**37.2**	**1.2**	**36.0**	—	—	—
WOOD AND CORK	**1.5**	**11.5**	**13.0**	—	—	**10.7**	**2.3**	—
Furniture and wooden fixtures								
Furniture	7.5	0.5	8.0	0.5	6.8	—	0.7	—
Wooden doors, windows, etc.	14.3	—	14.3	—	—	2.9	11.4	—
TOTAL	**21.8**	**0.5**	**22.3**	**0.5**	**6.8**	**2.9**	**12.1**	—

N.B.—The symbol (...) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000

TABLE 30 *a* (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity Resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investment	Increase in stocks
Paper, cardboard and their products								
Paper pulp...	2.6	0.5	3.1	—	—	3.1	—	—
Writing paper	5.0	—	5.0	—	0.7	4.3	—	—
Packing paper	4.3	—	4.3	0.4	0.3	3.6	—	—
Cardboard paper	1.4	1.0	2.4	—	—	2.4	—	—
Cigarette paper	0.4		0.4	—	—	0.4	—	—
Paper and carboard packs	4.5	—	4.5	—	0.3	4.2	—	—
Printing paper etc.	—	2.0	2.0	—	0.6	1.4	—	—
TOTAL	**18.2**	**3.5**	**21.7**	**0.4**	**1.9**	**19.4**	—	—
Printing and publishing								
Newspapers and magazines	9.2	0.5	9.7	1.1	8.6	—	—	—
Books	7.8	0.5	8.3	0.6	7.7	—	—	—
Others	16.1	—	16.1	—	7.9	8.2	—	—
TOTAL	**33.1**	**1.0**	**34.1**	**1.7**	**24.2**	**8.2**	—	—
Leather and leather products (except shoes)								
Tanned leather	6.6	0.3	6.9	0.1	—	6.8	—	—
Leather products	4.1	0.1	4.2	0.3	2.8	1.1	—	—
TOTAL	**10.7**	**0.4**	**11.1**	**0.4**	**2.8**	**7.9**	—	—
Rubber and its products								
Rubber	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	1.0	—	—
Tyres	4.4	0.5	4.9	1.0	3.5	0.4		—
Other rubber-products ...	3.0	1.2	4.2	0.6	1.5	2.1	—	—
TOTAL	**7.4**	**2.7**	**10.1**	**1.6**	**5.0**	**3.5**	—	—

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

TABLE 30 *a* (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity Resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final Consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investments	Increase in stocks
Chemical industries								
Sulphuric acid	6.6	—	6.6	—	—	6.6	—	—
Caustic soda	1.9	—	1.9	—	—	1.9	—	—
Sodium Carbonate	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	1.2	—	—
Alcohol	3.1	0.1	3.2	1.4	0.4	1.4	—	—
Phosphatic fertilizers ...	4.9	—	4.9	0.1	—	4.8	—	—
Nitrogenous fertilizers ...	26.3	5.8	32.1	—	—	32.1	—	—
Chlore and industrial gases	0.9	—	0.9	—	—	0.9	—	—
Detergents	3.1	—	3.1	2.0	0.7	0.4	—	—
Medicines and Drugs ...	7.9	2.0	9.9	0.4	9.3	0.2	—	—
Plastic products including artificial wool	9.0	..	9.0	1.0	1.5	6.0	0.5	—
Cosmetics	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.8	—	—	—
Paints	2.3	0.7	3.0	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.1	—
Matches	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	—	—
Soap	8.0	0.1	8.1	—	7.6	0.5	—	—
Glycerine	4.5	—	4.5	2.5	0.1	0.4	—	1.5
Insecticides...	4.0	2.6	6.6	—	1.0	5.6	—	—
Dyes	0.6	4.0	4.6	0.1	—	4.5	—	—
Films	0.8	—	0.8	—	0.8	—	—	—
Heavy water	1.4	—	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	—
Other chemical products	5.0	7.5	12.5	0.2	—	12.3	—	—
TOTAL	**92.6**	**23.0**	**115.6**	**9.4**	**23.8**	**79.3**	**1.6**	**1.5**
Oil and coal products								
Gasoline	27.7	—	27.7	4.0	9.6	12.1	2.0	—
Kerosine	13.6	—	13.6	1.5	6.6	5.5	—	—
Solar	4.2	1.5	5.7	0.1	0.8	3.1	1.7	—
Diesel	5.8	—	5.8	—	0.7	5.1	—	—
Mazut	23.4	—	23.4	0.1	8.0	15.3	—	—
Lubricants	2.9	1.1	4.0	..	1.5	2.3	0.2	—
Coke	8.6	—	8.6	..	—	8.6	—	—
Others	3.6	—	3.6	—	0.3	3.3	—	—
TOTAL	**89.8**	**2.6**	**92.4**	**5.7**	**27.5**	**55.3**	**3.9**	—

***N.B.*—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.**

TABLE 30 *a* (*contd.*)

COMMODITIES	Value of available commodity resources			Uses				
	Local production	Imports cif	Total	Exports	Final consumption	Commodity production requirements	Investments	Increase in stocks
Products of non-metallic raw materials								
Bricks	2.6	—	2.6	—	—	—	2.6	—
Glass plate	1.3	—	1.3	—	—	—	1.3	—
Glassware	1.9	0.4	2.3	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	—
Cement	8.3	—	8.3	2.0	—	1.5	4.8	—
Cement products	5.2	—	5.2	—	—	—	5.2	—
Porcelaine and chinaware	1.2	0.2	1.4	—	1.0	0.2	0.2	
Ceramics, fire bricks, etc..	1.9	0.5	2.4	—	—	—	2.4	—
Other products	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	—	0.2	1.5	—
TOTAL	**23.7**	**1.6**	**25.3**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**2.8**	**18.2**	—
Basic metallic industries...	123.9	20.6	144.5	0.4	—	109.0	15.3	19.8
Metallic products	33.4	1.0	34.4	1.0	11.7	10.2	7.5	4.0
Non-electric machines ...	19.0	32.2	51.2	0.1	2.5	7.4	33.0	8.2
Electric machines	17.4	19.6	37.0	0.8	7.0	6.0	20.0	3.2
Means of transportation...	41.4	17.2	58.6	1.0	7.9	5.5	18.0	26.2
Miscellaneous industries ...	20.0	2.0	22.0	2.5	13.1	4.4	2.0	—
Electricity	35.1	—	35.1	—	15.0	19.4	0.7	—

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

TABLE 31.—FLOW OF INTERMEDIATE COMMODITIES AMONG COMMODITY PRODUCING SECTORS IN 1959/1960

(at Current Users' Prices in 1959/60 and in Million Pounds)

DELIVERING SECTORS	Receiving Sectors												
	Agriculture	Mines and quarries	Power and fuel	Chemical products	Basic metal. industries	Metal. and engin. ind.	Foods, bever. and tobacco	Ginning and pressing	Spinning and weaving	Non-metallic products	Other industries	Construction	Total intermediate consumption
Agriculture	123.0	—	—	..	—	—	294.6	142.6	5.0	0.8	1.5	—	567.5
Mines and quarries	—	0.1	20.0	3.0	4.0	—	—	—	—	1.2	—	3.0	31.3
Power and fuel	9.6	0.3	4.1	4.0	1.7	1.2	8.0	1.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	5.0	44.9
Chemical products	30.6	1.2	3.6	13.0	2.0	3.8	6.0	..	4.0	2.0	12.0	13.0	81.2
Basic metallic industries	—	..	—	0.9	2.8	6.9	—	—	—	0.5	—	13.0	24.1
Metallic and engineering industries ...	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	8.5	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.2	7.0	24.9
Foodstuff, beverages and tobacco industries	6.5	—	—	..	—	—	88.2	—	..	—	3.5	—	98.2
Ginning and pressing	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.0	—	39.3	—	—	—	45.3
Spinning, weaving and clothes	2.0	—	—	1.0	—	—	4.0	2.0	71.4	—	—	1.0	81.4
Products of non-metallic materials	..	0.4	—	..	..	—	..	—	..	4.0	—	17.0	21.4
Other industries	1.2	0.5	—	1.0	—	0.9	1.0	—	5.0	1.0	12.9	14.0	37.5
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION ...	**173.9**	**3.5**	**28.5**	**23.9**	**11.5**	**21.3**	**408.8**	**145.8**	**131.7**	**12.2**	**33.6**	**63.0**	**1057.7**

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

SECTION 3.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TABLE 32.—FLOW OF INTERMEDIATE COMMODITIES AMONG COMMODITY PRODUCING SECTORS IN 1964/65

(*at Current Users' Prices in 1959/60 and in Million Pounds*)

DELIVERING SECTORS	Receiving Sectors												
	Agriculture	Mines and quarries	Power and fuel	Chemical products	Basic metal, industries	Metals and engin. ind.	Foods, bever. and tobacco	Ginning and pressing	Spinning and weaving	Non-metallic products	Other industries	Construction	Total intermediate consumption
Agriculture	142.4	—	—	0.5	—	—	386.1	182.1	6.9	1.0	1.5	—	720.5
Mines and quarries	1.0	0.3	43.5	5.0	12.5	—	—	—	—	1.6	..	3.3	67.2
Power and fuel	14.9	1.2	10.3	14.0	6.4	4.3	9.5	1.4	8.0	3.8	2.7	5.0	81.5
Chemical products	50.8	5.4	6.3	48.4	9.8	5.6	7.4	0.1	10.4	3.2	16.4	2.7	166.5
Basic metallic industries	—	0.2	—	1.8	43.7	41.1	—	—	0.1	0.6	—	15.8	103.3
Metallic and engineering industries	1.6	4.0	1.6	1.7	3.2	10.5	1.2	0.3	2.5	0.2	1.2	5.9	33.9
Foodstuff, beverages and tobacco industries	8.6	—	—	0.1	..	—	121.5	—	..	—	5.3	—	135.5
Ginning and Pressing	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	—	55.1	—	—	—	62.6
Weaving, spinning and clothes	2.8	0.1	—	4.2	—	—	4.6	2.6	103.1	—	—	1.2	118.6
Products of non-metallic materials	0.2	0.7	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	..	4.6	—	25.6	31.7
Other industries	2.2	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.5	1.2	—	6.2	1.1	20.5	11.5	47.8
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**224.5**	**12.6**	**61.9**	**78.5**	**75.8**	**63.2**	**539.1**	**186.5**	**192.3**	**16.1**	**47.6**	**71.0**	**1569.1**

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50·000

SECTION FOUR

Imports and Exports

SECTION IV

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOODS FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION

1.—DEFINITIONS

(A) *Exports* :

Exports represent the total value of physical local production which is sent abroad as well as re-exports. These are evaluated at FOB prices, i.e. they include internal transportation to the port, insurance and various other local costs. The tables of section four do not include exports of services such as transportation services supplied by national agencies to other countries (e.g. Suez Canal) or insurance services rendered to the outside world.

Figures of exports as shown in the following tables include only those exports which are entered on the records of the customs, i.e. they do not include purchases of non-residents (e.g. tourists), yet they include supplies to all ships in transit.

Exports are not classified here by their uses abroad, since these uses cannot be determined precisely and is determined altogether by the importing country.

(B) *Imports :*

Imports represent the total value of physical foreign production obtained in the country evaluated at CIF prices, thus including costs of transportation, insurance... etc. until they arrive at the national ports, and not including custom duties imposed on these imports. These do not include imported services supplied by foreign agencies of transportation, communication, insurance,... etc. to the country, neither do they include any goods or services which are not entered on the records of the custom department, such as defence equipments, armaments and the like which appear under invisible expenses in the balance of payments.

These imports are classified by sectors and economic activities, and are classified also by uses final consumers' goods, intermediate goods and investment goods such as building materials, machinery and equipment.

(C) *Export duteis :*

Are the volume of indirect taxes imposed by the government on exported goods and paid by the exporter regardless of whether he pays it from his own pocket or from that of the producer or of the importer. They also include government duties on export licences.

(D) *Custom Duties :*

Are the volume of indirect taxes imposed on imported goods and paid by the importer but usually paid out by the final consumer. These include all sorts of duties whether on money value or on kind, such as registration fees, docks fees, surtaxes...etc.

2.– THE ECONOMIC CONCEPTS REVEALED BY DATA ON COMMODITY EXPORTS

According to the estimates made by various ministries and organisations of local production and exportable surplus, it is expected that exports will increase by 35.8% in the fifth year over the base year 1959/60.

The exports of goods may undergo a structural change due to changes in the structure of both production and local demand. This change in the structure of exports is outlined in the following table:—

THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN ITEMS OF EXPORTS IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

Exports	1959/60	1964/65
Cotton	66.6	54.2
Yarn and cotton textiles	9.9	12.0
Agricultural products & foodstuffs	8.5	11.6
Crude and refined oil	3.4	3.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	11.6	18.8
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

It is estimated that exports of manufactured goods will increase whilst exports of non-manufactured goods such as cotton and other raw materials will decrease. Whilst cotton exports as such increase in value and quantity by 10.6% in the fifth year over the base year, the value of cotton exports to total exports drops from 66.6% in 1959/60 to 54.2% in 1964/65. The ratio of exports of cotton yarn and textiles will increase from 9.9% to 12% between the two years. The other ratios will also increase except for crude and refined oil where the ratio remains stable despite the increase — naturally — in its absolute value and quantity between the two years.

3.—THE ECONOMIC CONCEPTS REVEALED BY DATA ON COMMODITY IMPORTS

According to estimates made by ministries and organisations of the growth of local production during the plan years and the balancing procedure between commodity sources and uses in the Southern Region, the deficit in the local production of goods which should be met through importation, shows that commodity imports are estimated to decrease by 6.2 % in the fifth year below the base year level.

The structure of imports will undergo some changes due to changes in the structure of sources and uses. These changes in the structure of imports are spelled out in its components of consumers' goods, intermediate production goods and investment goods as may be seen from the following tables :—

THE DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED GOODS ACCORDING TO THEIR USES AS *Percentages of Total Imports in 1959/60* AND *1964/65*

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Imported goods according to their uses	1959/60	1964/65
Consumers' goods	14.6	13.8
Intermediate production goods	51.7	43.1
Investment goods	33.7	43.1
TOTAL	**100**	**100**

Imports of consumers' goods are estimated to decline by 11.7%, imports of intermediate production goods will decline by 21.8% whilst imports of investment goods will increase by about 20% between the base year and the fifth year of the plan (see tables 35 and 36 below).

The effect of the change in the structure of production as a result of implementing the plan projects is also shown through the classification of imports as tured goods whether finished or semi-finished. It is estimated that imports of agricultural raw materials will increase both in value and in quantity between the two years. Its ratio to total imports will also increase. Mineral raw materials will fall gradually, during the plan period and will eventually vanish in the fifth year when the production of pro ects of mines and quarries will — according to the judgement of the Ministry of Industry — meet local demand for coal, sulphur, copper compound, lead, iron, zinc, chromium and other raw materials.

With the industrial development and the diversification of industrial production which is estimated by the Ministry of Insdustry to increase, the imports of manufactured goods are estimated to decrease although their ratio to total imports will increase in 1964/65 above the corresponding ratio for 1959/60 as shown in the following table :—

THE CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS INTO AGRICULTURAL RAW MATERIALS, MINERAL RAW MATERIALS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS (in million pounds) AND THE RATIO OF EACH GROUP TO TOTAL IMPORTS IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

Goods Imported	1959/1960		1964/1965	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Agricultural raw materials ...	45.4	19.8	47.9	22.3
Mineral raw materials	9.8	4.3	—	—
Manufactured Goods	174.0	75.9	167.0	77.7
TOTAL	229.2	100.0	214.9	100

SECTION 4

TABLE 33.—EXPORTS AND DUTIES ON THEM IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Main exported goods	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value of exports	Custom duties	Total	Value of exports	Custom duties	Total
Cotton	112.4	2.1	114.5	124.3	1.1	125.4
Milled rice	3.6	0.8	4.4	9.1	1.9	11.0
Onions and vegetables ...	4.8	—	4.8	5.9	—	5.9
Fruits	1.5	—	1.5	2.6	—	2.6
Food industry	4.5	—	4.5	9.0	—	9.0
Cotton yarn	5.7	—	5.7	9.0	—	9.0
Textiles and clothes ...	11.0	—	11.0	18.5	—	18.5
Crude oil	3.0	—	3.0	5.0	—	5.0
Refined oil	2.7	—	2.7	2.6	—	2.6
Mineral raw materials and phosphates	3.5	—	3.5	6.5	—	6.5
Tyres	1.4	—	1.4	1.8	—	1.8
Cement	1.7	—	1.7	2.3	—	2.3
Basic metallic products ...	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	—	0.6
Other products	12.4	—	12.4	32.1	—	32.1
TOTAL	168.8	2.9	171.7	229.3	3.0	232.3

SECTION 4

TABLE 31.—IMPORTED GOODS AND DUTIES ON THEM IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

IMPORTS	1959/60			1964/65		
	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total
Agriculture						
Cereals	20.5	2.0	22.5	19.2	1.9	21.1
Legumes	0.2	0.0	0.2	—	—	—
Oil seeds	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.1
Fibres	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.8
Vegetables and onions	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6
Fruits	2.3	1.2	3.5	2.5	1.3	3.8
Other crops	1.7	0.3	2.0	2.5	0.5	3.0
Livestock	0.8	0.0	0.8	—	—	—
Wool and hair	3.4	0.3	3.7	3.6	0.4	4.0
Coffee	1.5	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.7
Tea	6.7	3.3	10.0	7.1	3.5	10.6
Tobacco	6.3	45.9*	52.2	8.2	72.4	80.6
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	**45.0**	**54.0**	**99.0**	**47.9**	**81.4**	**129.3**
Ginning and pressing products (cotton seeds)	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.4**	—	—	—
Mines and quarries						
Coal	0.3	0.0	0.3	—	—	—
Mineral raw materials	1.1	0.7	1.8	—	—	—
Crude oil	7.8	0.1	7.9	—	—	—
Miscellaneous raw materials	0.6	0.0	0.6	—	—	—
TOTAL MINES AND QUARRIES	**9.8**	**0.8**	**10.6**	—	—	—
Manufacturing industries						
Foodstuffs						
Fresh and canned meat	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
Dairy products	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.1
Flour (wheat and maize)	0.3	4.7	15.0	13.0	5.9	18.9
Milled rice	2.5	1.3	3.8	—	—	—
Crude and refined sugar	1.4	0.6	2.0	—	—	—
Miscellaneous foodstuffs	7.6	1.2	8.8	7.2	1.2	8.4
TOTAL	**24.3**	**7.9**	**32.2**	**21.5**	**7.2**	**28.7**

* Custom duties collected on tobacco cleared from customs amounting to L.E. 5.2 millions.

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

TABLE 34 (*contd.*)

Imports	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total
Beverages	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.3
Cigarettes	0.1	0.4	0.5	—	—	—
Yarn and textiles...	5.7	1.8	7.5	1.6	0.5	2.1
Clothes and leather shoes ...	0.6	0.2	0.8	4.0	1.3	5.3
Wood and wooden products	9.1	2.2	11.3	12.0	2.9	14.9
Paper and its products ...	8.5	2.2	10.7	3.5	0.9	4.4
Printing and publishing ...	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
Leather and leather products	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
Rubber and its products ...	2.6	0.6	3.2	2.7	0.6	3.3
Chemical industries						
Fertilizers	8.1	1.8	9.9	5.8	1.3	7.1
Caustic soda	1.0	0.2	2.2	—	—	—
Dyes and paints	4.8	1.3	6.1	4.7	1.3	6.0
Medicines and drugs	4.4	0.7	5.1	2.0	0.3	2.3
Cosmetics	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Miscellaneous chemical products	11.2	1.8	13.0	10.3	1.7	12.0
TOTAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	**29.7**	**5.8**	**35.5**	**23.0**	**4.6**	**27.6**
Petroleum products	11.7	5.2	16.9	2.6	1.2	3.8
Products of non-metallic raw materials	2.5	0.4	2.9	1.6	0.3	1.9
Basic metallic products ...	15.7	2.5	18.2	20.6	3.3	23.9
Machines & transport equipments	58.9	8.5	67.4	70.0	10.0	80.0
Miscellaneous products ...	2.8	0.2	3.0	2.0	0.2	2.2
GRAND TOTAL	**229.2**	**93.5**	**322.7**	**214.9**	**115.5**	**330.4**

N.B.— The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

SECTION 4

TABLE 35.—IMPORTS OF CONSUMERS GOODS IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Imports	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total
Agricultural products						
Legumes	0.2	0.0	0.2	—	—	—
Fruits	2.3	1.2	3.5	2.5	1.3	3.8
Coffee	1.5	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	2.7
Tea	6.7	3.3	10.0	7.1	3.5	10.6
TOTAL	**10.7**	**5.4**	**16.1**	**11.3**	**5.8**	**17.1**
Processed foodstuffs						
Fresh and canned meats ...	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
Dairy products	0.7	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	1.1
Milled rice	2.5	1.3	3.8	—	—	—
Refined sugar	0.7	0.4	1.[illegible]	—	—	—
Miscellaneous foodstuffs ...	7.6	1.2	8.8	7.2	1.2	8.4
TOTAL	**13.3**	**3.00**	**16.3**	**8.5**	**1.3**	**9.8**
Beverages	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.3
Cigarettes	0.1	0.4	0.5	—	—	—
Clothes and shoes	0.6	0.2	0.8	4.0	1.3	5.3
Books and others publication	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
Chemical products						
Medicines and drugs	4.4	0.7	5.1	2.0	0.3	2.3
Cosmetics	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
TOTAL	**4.6**	**0.7**	**5.3**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**2.5**
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.8	0.2	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
TOTAL COMMODITY IMPORTS FOR FINAL CONSUMPTION	**33.4**	**10.5**	**43.9**	**29.5**	**9.8**	**39.3**

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E, 50,000

SECTION 4

TABLE 36.—IMPORTS OF INTERMEDIATE CONSUMERS' GOODS AND PRODUCERS' GOODS IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65.

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

IMPORTS	1959/60			1964/65		
	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total
(1) GOOD FOR INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION						
Agricultural products						
Cereals	20.5	2.0	22.5	19.2	1.9	21.1
Oil seeds...	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.1
Fibres	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.8
Other crops, vegetables and onions	1.7	0.3	2.0	2.5	0.6	3.1
Livestock	0.8	0.0	0.8	—	—	—
Wool and hair	3.4	0.3	3.7	3.6	0.4	4.0
Tobacco	6.3	45.9*	52.2	8.2	72.4	80.6
TOTAL	**34.1**	**48.6**	**82.7**	**36.1**	**75.6**	**111.7**
Ginning and pressing products (cotton seeds) ...	0.4	0.0	0.4	—	—	—
Products of mines and quarries						
Coal	0.3	0.0	0.3	—	—	—
Mineral raw materials ...	1.1	0.7	1.8	—	—	—
Crude oil...	7.8	0.1	7.9	—	—	—
Miscellaneous raw materials	0.6	0.0	0.6		—	—
TOTAL	**9.8**	**0.8**	**10.6**	—	—	—
Foodstuffs						
Flour (wheat and maize) ...	10.3	4.7	15.0	13.0	5.9	18.9
Sugar	0.7	0.2	0.9	—	—	—
TOTAL	**11.0**	**4.9**	**15.9**	**13.0**	**5.9**	**18.9**
Yarns and textiles	5.7	1.8	7.5	1.6	0.5	2.1
Wood and its productes ...	9.1	2.2	11.3	12.0	2.9	14.9
Paper and paper products...	8.5	2.2	10.7	3.5	0.9	4.4

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* Custom duties collected on tobacco cleared from customs amounting to L.E. 5.2 millions.

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

TABLE 36 (*contd.*)

IMPORTS	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total	Value of imports	Custom duties	Total
Leather and leather products	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
Rubber and rubber products	2.6	0.6	3.2	2.7	0.6	3.3
Chemical products						
Fertilizers	8.1	1.8	9.9	5.8	1.3	7.1
Caustic soda	1.0	0.2	1.2	—	—	—
Dyes and paints	4.8	1.3	6.1	4.7	1.3	6.0
Miscellaneous chemical products	11.2	1.8	13.0	10.3	1.7	12.0
TOTAL	**25.1**	**5.1**	**30.2**	**20.8**	**4.3**	**25.1**
Petroleum products	11.7	5.2	16.9	2.6	1.2	3.8
TOTAL COMMODITY IMPORTS FOR INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	**118.5**	**71.6**	**190.1**	**92.7**	**92.1**	**184.8**
(2) PRODUCERT' GOODS						
Livestocks for breeding ...	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5
Non-metallic products ...	2.5	0.4	2.9	1.6	0.3	1.9
Basic metallic products ...	15.7	2.5	18.2	20.6	3.3	23.9
Machinery and transport equipment	58.9	8.5	67.4	70.0	10.0	80.0
TOTAL Imports of Producers' Goods	**77.3**	**11.4**	**88.7**	**92.7**	**13.6**	**106.3**

N.B.—The symbol (..) denotes values less than L.E. 50,000.

SECTION FIVE

Final Consumption of Goods

SECTION V

FINAL CONSUMERS' GOODS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

1.—DEFINITIONS

(A) *Final consumption :—*

It is the utilisation of goods and services from local production and imports to satisfy consumers' needs and desires.

(B) *Final consumers' goods :*

These are the physical products directly used to satisfy the consumers' needs of individuals, organizations, establishments and also the government.

These products are foodstuffs (processed or unprocessed), industrial products (semi-finished or fully finished) which are usable as final consumers' goods together with electricity and fuel used by households.

All kinds of goods used for the production of consumers' services such as cultural and recreational services, passenger transportation services, educational and health services, personal services and other kinds of services, which are indirectly related to the process of production, including government services for the public, are considered here as part of final consumption.

Final consumers' goods thus include foodstuffs, clothes, fuel, medicines, publications, household utensils and raw and manufactured products which are used in the production of consumers' services and are regarded in the tables of section two of the plan-frame as psoduction requirements for these services.

Final consumers' goods are evaluated at factor cost. Their value at market price was obtained by adding taxes, transportation and trade margins.

It goes without saying that the quantities and variety of consumers' goods which individuals get are a main factor in determining their standard of living.

2.—ECONOMIC CONCEPTS OF THE DATA ON FINAL CONSUMPTION

As a result of the increase in local production and income and of the latter's distribution and the utilisation of the various kinds of products according to their uses, final consumption of goods is expected to increase by 24% in the fifth year of the plan over the base year level, that is to say by double the rate of population increase. Consumption of foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco and its products will increase in the fifth year by 21.7% over the base year, while the final consumption of yarn, textiles, clothes and shoes will rise by 29,8%. Consumption of books, magazines, other publications and paper and its products will increase by 54.5% the greater part of which is attributed to the insrease in the cultural and educational services. Public and private consumption of electricity and petroleum will increase by 41%. Consumption of medicines, drugs and other chemicals will increase by 28% in line with developments of preventive health measures and medical treatment. Purchases of furniture, household utensils, equipments and apparatuses such as radios, refrigerators and gas stoves etc. will increase by 21.6%. Final consumption of other miscellaneous products including rubber and transport equipments will increase in the fifth year by 6% over the 1959/60 level. These changes in final consumption are shown in the following table :

DEVELOPMENT IN THE STRUCTURE OF CONSUMPTION OF GOODS IN THE BASE YEAR AND THE FIFTH YEAR

(Values in Million Pounds and Ratios as Percentages of Totals)

GROUPS OF CONSUMERS' GOODS	1959/60		1964/65	
	Value	%	Value	%
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	578.2	66.1	703.3	64.8
Clothes, textiles and shoes	137.8	15.7	178.8	16.8
Books, publications and paper	19.8	2.3	30.6	2.8
Medicine, soap and other chemicals	27.1	3.0	34.7	3.2
Electricity and fuel	36.3	4.1	51.2	4.7
Household furniture, utensils and electrical appliances	37.9	4.3	46.1	4.3
Transport equipments and tyres	19.1	2.2	20.3	1.9
Miscellaneous other products...	20.2	2.3	21.2	1.9
TOTAL	876.4	100.0	1·086.2	100.0

SECTION 5.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TABLE 37.—FINAL CONSUMPTION AT FACTOR COST IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Producing Sectors	1964/65				1959/60			
	Value at factor cost	Taxes	Trade margin	Value at users' price	Value at factor cost	Taxes	Trade margin	Value at users' price
Agriculture	102.4	2.8	25.1	130.3	124.2	3.0	29.8	157.0
Ginning and pressing	0.4	..	0.1	0.5	0.5	..	0.1	0.6
Mines and quarries	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	0.2
Foodstuffs	318.6	30.3	24.7	373.6	391.5	30.5	28.2	450.2
Beverages	5.8	1.6	1.5	8.9	6.5	1.7	1.8	10.0
Cigarettes, cigars and others	13.9	46.5	5.0	65.4	16.0	64.4	5.7	86.1
Spinning and weaving... ...	75.9	7.8	19.8	103.5	98.6	7.8	24.2	130.6
Clothes and leather shoes ...	25.4	2.4	6.5	34.3	36.0	3.3	8.9	48.2
Wood and wooden products	5.0	1.8	1.7	8.5	6.8	1.7	2.3	10.8
Paper and its products ...	1.4	0.3	0.6	2.3	1.9	0.2	0.7	2.8
Printing and publishing ...	15.0	0.5	2.0	17.5	24.2	0.6	3.0	27.8
Leather and leather products	2.3	0.3	0.7	3.3	2.8	0.3	0.8	3.9
Rubber products	4.1	1.4	1.3	6.8	5.0	1.3	1.5	7.8
Chemical products	17.7	1.8	7.6	27.1	23.8	1.5	9.4	34.7
Petroleum products	19.6	2.9	3.2	25.7	27.5	3.1	4.3	34.9
Non-metallic products ...	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.0	0.6	0.9	3.5
Metallic products	10.8	1.1	3.5	15.4	11.7	1.1	3.5	16.3
Non-electric equipments ...	2.0	1.1	0.8	3.9	2.5	0.8	0.8	4.1
Electric equipments	3.7	1.6	2.2	7.5	7.0	1.6	2.8	11.4
Transport equipments	7.3	2.4	2.6	12.3	7.9	2.1	2.5	12.5
Miscellaneous products ...	12.5	0.6	3.1	16.2	13.1	0.3	3.1	16.5
Electricity	9.4	1.2	—	10.6	15.0	1.3	—	16.3
TOTAL	**654.5**	**109.1**	**112.8**	**876.4**	**824.6**	**127.2**	**134.4**	**1086.2**

SECTION 5.—AGRICULTURE

TABLE 38.—FINAL CONSUMPTION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AT USERS' PRICES IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Commodity	Value at users' prices	
	1959/60	1964/65
Cereals:		
Wheat	0.2	0.6
Barley	0.4	0.4
Maize	1.2	1.5
TOTAL	**1.8**	**2.5**
Legumes:		
Beans	2.5	3.0
Lentils...	1.3	1.6
Lupines	0.6	0.7
Chick-peas	0.6	0.7
Fenugreek	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	**5.2**	**6.2**
Oil seeds:		
Peanuts	0.5	0.7
Sesame	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**0.6**	**0.8**
Sugar Cane	3.1	2.6
Vegetables and onions:		
Vegetables	36.3	44.5
Onions...	2.3	2.4
TOTAL	**38.6**	**46.9**
Fruits and wood trees:		
Fruits	31.4	35.8
Flowers	0.3	0.2
Trees	0.2	0.2
TOTAL	**31.9**	**36.2**
Green fodder:		
Clover	3.0	3.7
Wheat straw	0.6	0.8
TOTAL	**3.6**	**4.5**
Other crops	1.6	3.0
Stalks	6.2	7.3
Animal production:		
Milk	2.9	2.5
Poultry	14.6	17.9
Eggs	3.9	4.9
TOTAL	**21.4**	**25.3**
Honey	0.4	0.5
Products of fishery and hunting:		
Fish	14.3	19.4
Sponge	0.2	0.2
Hunted birds and animals	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	**14.8**	**19.9**
Coffee and tea:		
Coffee-beans	1.1	1.3
GRAND TOTAL	**130.3**	**157.0**

SECTION 5—INDUSTRY

TABLE 39.—FINAL CONSUMPTION OF MANUFACTURED GOODS AT USERS' PRICES IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Commodity	Value at users' prices	
	1959/60	**1964/65**
Ginning and pressing products:		
Ginned cotton	0.5	0.6
Non-metallic raw materials:		
Salt	0.2	0.2
Processed foodstuffs:		
(excluding beverages)		
Fresh meat	58.9	72.0
Canned meat	0.9	1.4
Animal intestines ...	0.6	0.8
Canned fish	1.1	1.5
Dairy products ...	53.3	69.0
Canned vegetables, fruits and their products	3.7	3.9
Flour (wheat, maize & barley)	86.1	104.2
Milled rice	33.2	38.4
Crushed beans and lentils	4.0	4.6
Grain-milling by products	1.3	1.8
Bread	56.0	64.9
Biscuits	3.7	5.2
Refined sugar	25.3	30.8
Treacle	0.5	0.5
Sugar candy and others	0.2	0.2
Chocolate	0.8	0.9
Sweets	3.8	4.0
Butter and margarine	2.5	2.9
Cotton-seed oil	5.3	5.7
Other oils	0.2	0.4
Starch	0.4	0.4
Halva	4.3	5.0
Macaroni	1.7	2.1
Ice	0.8	1.4
Ground coffee	1.3	1.4
Packed tea...	21.7	24.7
Ground spices	0.3	0.3
Others	1.7	1.8
TOTAL	**373.6**	**450.2**

Commodity	Value at users' prices	
	1959/60	**1964/65**
Beverages:		
Distilled alcoholic drinks	1.3	1.7
Wine	0.7	0.8
Bear and malt	1.2	1.3
Soda water	5.2	5.6
Other beverages ...	0.5	0.6
TOTAL	**8.9**	**10.0**
Tobacco:		
Cigarettes, cigars and others	65.4	86.1
Spinning and weaving:		
Cotton yarns	0.2	0.2
Cotton textiles	49.7	56.7
Wool textiles	12.0	15.0
Silk textiles	26.0	30.5
Carpets and rugs ...	1.6	4.3
Underwears, knitwears and stockings ...	12.3	13.8
Others	1.7	10.1
TOTAL	**103.5**	**130.6**
Clothes and shoes:		
Shoes (except rubber shoes)	7.2	9.0
Dresses and garments	20.4	33.1
Blankets	6.7	6.1
TOTAL	**34.3**	**48.2**
Furnitures and wood work	8.5	10.8
Paper, cardboard and their products:		
Writing paper	0.8	1.0
Packing paper	0.3	0.4
Paper and cardboard packs	0.5	0.6
Other paper	0.7	0.8
TOTAL	**2.3**	**2.8**

TABLE 39 *(contd.)*

Commodity	Value at users' prices	
	1959/60	**1964/65**
Printing and publishing products:		
Newspapers and magazines	6.5	10.2
Books	6.2	8.8
Others	4.8	8.8
TOTAL	**17.5**	**27.8**
Leather products (except shoes)	3.3	3.9
Rubber and its products:		
Tyres	4.9	5.6
Rubber products ...	1.9	2.2
TOTAL	**6.8**	**7.8**
Chemical products:		
Alcohol	0.5	0.6
Detergents	0.5	0.9
Medicines	12.0	14.3
Plastic products ...	0.5	2.0
Cosmetics	1.2	1.5
Paints and varnishes	1.3	1.5
Matches	1.5	1.8
Soap	8.2	9.8
Glycerine	..	0.1
Insecticides	0.8	1.2
Films	0.6	1.0
TOTAL	**27.1**	**34.7**
Petroleum and coal products	25.7	34.9
Non-metallic products ...	2.6	3.5
Metallic products	15.4	16.3
Non-electric machines and equipments ...	3.9	4.1
Electric machines and equipments	7.5	11.4
Transport equipments ...	12.3	12.5
Miscellaneous industrial products	16.2	16.5
Electricity	10.6	16.3
GRAND TOTAL	**876.4**	**1·086.2**

SECTION SIX

Value Added and its Distribution between Wages and Salaries and Returns to Ownership

SECTION VI

GROSS VALUE ADDED AND ITS DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP MADE-UP OF RENTS, PROFITS, INTERESTS AND FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION

1.—DEFINITIONS

(A) *Value Added :*

It is the gross addition to the value of the production requirements used in the course of operating establishments producing goods and services. This addition is realized in terms of wages and salaries for workers and employees ; rent for fixed assets such as land, buildings and machinery ; interest paid or implied by the producing establishments in return for utilized capital ; and profits including those paid to investors, those retained within the producing establishments for re-investment and those used to meet depreciation in fixed assets occuring during the process of production.

(B) *Wages and Salaries :*

These are the grand total of annual sums due to all persons engaged in the production process in return for their work, regardless of whether they actually receive these sums (in cash or in kind as the case may be) or they own the establishment and only imply such wages for themselves, or do not even do so and equivalent wages have to be estimated and reckoned for them. Wages and salaries here are not limited to payments in cash or in kind alone. They also include sums incurred in return for work and retained for saving and social security purposes. Sums received as allowances, overtime, etc. are also embodied in the present term.

(C) *Returns to Ownership :*

These are the residual of the added value after wages and salaries have been deducted. They include actual or implied interest due to owners of capital, actual or implied rent due to owners of land and buildings, and gross profits resulting from the activities of businessmen and producing organizations. Profits are included regardless of whether they are distributed or retained for whatever purposes, and regardless of whether they are the counter part to the depreciation of fixed assets occurring during the production process or they are what remains after the producing establishments pay wages and salaries, rents, interests, etc. except profits.

The Value added discussed in this section appeared before in section 2, the section concerned with the gross value of production, production requirements, etc., but here it is shown distributed among its distributive shares consisting of returns to labor in terms of wages and salaries and returns to ownership in terms of interests, rents and profits.

2.—DETERMINATION OF THE VALUE ADDED AND ITS COMPONENTS

The value added was determined by deducting the value of physical production requirements, at the price paid by the producing establishments, from the gross value of local production (see explenations given in section 2). Its distribution between wages and salaries on the one hand and returns to ownership on the other was then estimated on the basis of available statistical sources such as " agricultural production statistics " and other statistics related to other fields of activities. These sources were secrutinized for data on the number of working persons, wage-earners and their total wages or their average annual wage rate, etc. as will be demonstrated later in section 7.

In the majority of activities, returns to labor were deducted from the value added and the residual was considered as returns to ownership. Whenever quantitative data on rent for land and buildings, on actual or implied interest and on gross profits realized by establishments were available, they were used to arrive at the estimates presented in the following tables.

In the case of non-profit-seeking government services, wages and salaries in cash and in kind and their equivalents were counted as the value added of these government services, valued at the cost price. Consequently, returns to ownership shown in the tables of the present section in relation to activities pertaining to educational, hygienic, social, justiciary, cultural and recreational services, represent returns to ownership realized in the private sector to non-government establishments engaged in such activities.

3.—SOME CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM TABLES OF SECTION VI

(*A*) As a result to the implementation of investments needed during the next five years — as has been estimated in the outline of the plan — to attain the production and income assessed by the ministries and other organizations in the different sectors of the economy, wages and salaries will rise from 570 million pounds in the base year 1959/60 to 759 millions in the fifth year of the plan, at a rate of increase of 33.3%.

This increase in wages and salaries is due to two main factors. The first is the rise in the number of wage-earners in different setors from 3.20 millions in the base year 1959/60 to 3.78 millions in the fifth year, at a rate of increase of 18.1%, as a result to the increasing opportunities of employment emanating from the implementation of the projects embodied in the plan. The second factor is the expected increase in the workers' productivity due to the reorganization of production required by the plan and the application of better techniques. Such increases in the workers' productivity will naturally be reflected in increases in the average wages.

(*B*) Returns to ownership consisting of rent to land and buildings, of profits to producing establishments, of interest to capital invested in government and non-government bonds and in productive loans, and of sums retained to meet fixed assets' depreciation are estimated to increase, during the first five-year plan, from 712 million pounds in the base year 1959/60 to 1036 millions in the fifth year 1964/65 at a rate of increase of 45.5%. This increase in returns to ownership is partly due to the expansion in ownership expected during the years of the plan as a result of transforming a greater number of landless laborers and tenants in the agricultural sector into owners of arable and reclaimed lands, of continuing the application of the current Agrarian Reform law to the newly reclaimed lands, of transforming part of the tenants of dwelling buildings into owners of cooperative economic houses, and of raising the participation of the working class in the financing and acquisition of producing companies and establishments by investing part of their savings in the purchase of bonds and stocks, thus enabling them to raise their incomes in the coming years in accordance with the socialist and cooperative principles aimed at by the plan.

(*C*) The increase in returns to ownership is also due to the increase in the number of employers and to the effective participation of private and public capital in stimulating the national economy and developing its agricultural, industrial, construction, commercial, transportation and other sectors. The number of employers is expected to rise from 2.77 millions in 1959/60 to 3.22 millions in the fifth year of the plan 1964/65, at a rate of increase of 16.2%. To this also must be added the rise in the number of share-holders and bond-holders in the different economic activities, since the plan assumes the implementation of a pre-determined policy for directing the surplus in income (earned or obtained in return to ownership) over consumptive expenditures specified in the plan to investment in different porjects.

The following table shows a summary of the percentage increase in wages and salaries and returns to ownership in the fifth year of the plan 1964/65 over the base year 1959/60.

Economic sectors	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
	%	%
Agriculture	126.7	128.7
Industry and electricity ...	170.3	211.5
Construction, buildings and services	125.9	117.3
TOTAL	**133.2**	**145.5**

Changes in the structure in wages and salaries and in returns to ownership due to changes in the production structure caused by the five year plan projects between 1959/60 and 1964/65 and the resulting changes in the distribution of the value added between returns to labor and returns to ownership are shown in the following table :

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP BETWEEN VARIOUS ECONOMIC SECTORS

Economic sectors	Wages and salaries		Returns to ownership	
	1959/1960	**1964/1965**	**1959/1960**	**1964/1965**
	%	%	%	%
Agriculture...	23.7	22.5	37.5	32.9
Industry & electricity	16.0	20.4	25.6	37.2
Construction, buildings and services	60.3	57.1	36.9	29.9
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

It is clear from this table, that the proportion wages and salaries in agriculture constitute of total wages and salaries in all economic sectors will tend to decline due to the transformation of part of the landless laborers and tenants into agricultural proprietors. Wages and salaries in the industry and electricity sector are expected to record a big rise, since work opportunities will be furnished in a greater proportion in this sector during the first five years of the plan, than in the other sectors. Although the number of wage-earners in the construction, buildings and services sector will be rising during the next five years — as it does in the other sectors — the percentage of wages and salaries in this sector to the total wages and salaries will tend to decline in such a way that balances employment in this sector with that in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

As for returns to ownership, in spite of their increase — in absolute terms — in various economic sectors, their relative position in agriculture will tend to fall, in contrast to what is anticipated for the industry and electricity sector where development is centered. Their relative position in services also tends to decline because of the concentration of most of the development in this sector in government services which are undertaken for the good of the people and do not aim at profits or seek to raise the percentage of returns to ownership in accordance with the socialist and cooperative principles strived at.

4.—REMARKS ON TABLES INCLUDED IN SECTION VI

(*A*) It is worth mentioning here, that wages and salaries, profits and other returns to ownership shown in the tables of this section are presented before the deduction of taxes on earned income, on business profits and on property and other direct taxes on income and sources of income. Consequently figures shown in the tables are greater than the final returns to labor and ownership left after the payment of due taxes.

(*B*) The distribution of the value added between wages and salaries and returns to ownership, shown in the tables of the present section does not represent the distribution of incomes among individuals receiving them since individual incomes include a mixture of the former returns in addition to what they may receive as subsidies, pensions, bonuses, etc...

SECTION 6.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TABLE 40.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS, DEPRECIATION IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/65.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Economic Sectors	1959/60			1964/65		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Agriculture	400	135	265	512	171	341
Industry	273	91	182	540	155	385
Construction	52	34	18	51	33	18
TOTAL COMMODITY SECTORS...	**725**	**260**	**465**	**1·103**	**359**	**744**
Transpt. and communications	97	40	57	117	46	71
Housing	73	1	72	84	2	82
Public utilities	7	4	3	9	6	3
Trade and finance	127	68	59	162	94	68
Education	52	51	1	67	66	1
Health	11	11	..	15	14	1
Social and religious services.	4	4	..	6	6	..
Security, justice and defence.	51	49	2	61	59	2
Cultural and recreational services	13	6	7	18	10	8
Public administration	33	33	—	45	45	—
Personal services	89	43	46	108	52	56
TOTAL SERVICES	**557**	**310**	**247**	**692**	**400**	**292**
GRAND TOTAL	**1·282**	**570**	**712**	**1·795**	**759**	**1·036**

N.B.—The symbol (. .) indicates a value less than L.E. 50,000.

SECTION 6.— INDUSTRY

TABLE 41.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Economic Activities	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Cotton ginning and pressing	3.9	1.2	2.7	4.8	1.5	3.3
Mines and quarries						
Coal mining	—	—	—	2.3	0.2	2.1
Mineral extraction	1.9	0.7	1.2	9.3	2.5	6.8
Crude oil and natural gas extraction	13.0	1.3	11.7	41.2	2.8	38.4
Quarrying	1.2	0.4	0.8	2.3	0.9	1.4
Extraction of non-metallic raw materials	2.4	1.2	1.2	6.7	2.7	4.0
TOTAL	**18.5**	**3.6**	**14.9**	**61.8**	**9.1**	**52.7**
Manufacturing industries						
Foodstuffs	67.5	18.2	49.3	85.6	22.5	63.1
Beverages	2.6	0.7	1.9	3.0	0.8	2.2
Tobacco	7.2	2.0	5.2	11.3	3.0	8.3
Spinning and weaving ...	47.2	20.7	26.5	81.9	27.5	54.4
Clothes and shoes	10.3	4.1	6.2	12.2	5.0	7.2
Wood and wood industries	7.6	2.0	5.6	10.6	3.0	7.6
Paper and its products ...	1.1	0.5	0.6	6.6	2.3	4.3
Printing and publishing ...	9.5	4.5	5.0	16.4	6.5	9.9
Leather and its products	1.4	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.2
Rubber	2.2	0.4	1.8	3.3	0.6	2.7
Chemical industries	12.9	3.2	9.7	46.3	9.0	37.3
Petroleum products ...	21.2	5.0	16.2	48.5	9.0	39.5
Non-metallic products ...	9.1	3.7	5.4	12.1	5.0	7.1
Basic metallic industries	7.3	3.4	3.9	48.6	20.0	28.6
Metallic products	6.3	2.5	3.8	13.7	5.0	8.7
Manufacturing and repairing non-electric machines	1.6	0.9	0.7	7.9	4.0	3.9
Manufacturing and repairing electric machines ...	3.8	1.7	2.1	7.2	2.8	4.4
Manufacturing means of transportation	8.2	4.0	4.2	19.4	8.0	11.4
Miscellaneous	12.1	5.4	6.7	13.4	5.7	7.7
TOTAL	**239.1**	**83.5**	**155.6**	**450.1**	**140.6**	**309.5**
Electricity and gas	11.9	2.9	9.0	23.6	4.2	19.4
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SECTOR...	**273.4**	**91.2**	**182.2**	**540.3**	**155.4**	**384.9**

SECTION 6.—CONSTRUCTION

TABLE 42.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Agriculture	3.5	2.5	1.0	14.6	10.3	4.3
Irrigation and drainage ...	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.9	2.8	1.1
High Dam	..	..	..	2.3	1.6	0.7
Industry	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.7
Electricity	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.6
Transp., commun. and storage	4.5	2.7	1.8	6.6	3.9	2.7
Suez Canal	2.3	1.1	1.2	—	—	—
Houses	15.5	11.0	4.5	9.0	6.4	2.6
Public utilities	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.0
Services	6.1	3.4	2.7	5.6	3.2	2.4
Installation of machines ...	6.0	3.9	2.1	4.6	3.0	1.6
TOTAL	**52.0**	**33.5**	**18.5**	**51.0**	**33.3**	**17.7**

SECTION 6.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 43.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Railways...	15.6	11.8	3.8	17.7	12.2	5.5
Road transport	24.1	13.5	10.6	25.6	13.8	11.8
Maritime transport	2.0	0.8	1.2	3.0	1.1	1.9
River transport	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.5
Air transport	1.5	0.8	0.7	5.6	2.1	3.5
Storage and pipe transp. ...	4.0	2.9	1.1	6.0	3.9	2.1
Post	1.8	1.4	0.4	2.8	1.8	1.0
Telecommunications	6.8	4.2	2.6	10.6	5.6	5.0
Suez Canal	40.7	3.3	37.4	44.6	3.9	40.7
TOTAL	**97.5**	**39.5**	**58.0**	**117.5**	**45.5**	**72.0**

SECTION 6.—PUBLIC UTILITIES

TABLE 44.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Economic activities	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Drinking water :						
Public	2.8	0.6	2.2	3.7	0.8	2.9
Private	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.6
TOTAL	**3.5**	**0.7**	**2.8**	**4.5**	**1.0**	**3.5**
Other public utilities(¹) ...	3.7	3.7	—	4.6	4.6	—
GRAND TOTAL	**7.2**	**4.4**	**2.8**	**9.1**	**5.6**	**3.5**

(1) This includes sewerage, mechanical equipments, city planning, seizure of properties and marsh filling.

SECTION 6.—TRADE AND FINANCE

TABLE 45.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Economic activities	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Banks	10.5	5.7	4.8	14.5	8.0	6.5
Insurance	2.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	2.3	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade (¹)	113.9	60.4	53.5	143.2	83.7	59.5
TOTAL	**127.1**	**67.6**	**59.5**	**161.8**	**94.0**	**67.8**

(1) Includes advertisement, commission and peddling.

SECTION 6.—SERVICES

TABLE 46.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Economic activities	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Education						
Public	42.1	42.1	—	54.7	54.7	—
Private	9.5	8.9	0.6	12.1	11.3	0.8
TOTAL	**51.6**	**51.0**	**0.6**	**66.8**	**66.0**	**0.8**
Health						
Public	9.9	9.9	—	12.9	12.9	—
Private	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.4	0.4
TOTAL	**11.3**	**11.0**	**0.3**	**14.7**	**14.3**	**0.4**
Social and religious services						
Public	4.2	4.2	—	5.3	5.3	—
Private	0.2	0.2	—	0.8	0.8	—
TOTAL	**4.4**	**4.4**	—	**6.1**	**6.1**	—
Security, justice and defence						
Public	48.2	48.2	—	57.8	57.8	—
Private	2.7	1.0	1.7	3.4	1.4	2.0
TOTAL	**50.9**	**49.2**	**1.7**	**61.2**	**59.2**	**2.0**
Cultural and recreational services						
Public	2.0	2.0	—	3.5	3.5	—
Private	11.0	4.0	7.0	15.0	6.0	9.0
TOTAL	**13.0**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**18.5**	**9.5**	**9.0**
GRAND TOTAL	**131.2**	**121.6**	**9.6**	**167.3**	**155.1**	**12.2**

SECTION 6.—CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

TABLE 47.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS, DEPRECIATION IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65.

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Economic Activities	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Cinemas	4.1	1.5	2.6	5.1	1.8	3.3
Theatres and dance halls ...	4.5	1.5	3.0	5.8	2.2	3.6
Production, direction and distribution of films ...	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.8	1.2	1.6
Sports clubs	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.5
TOTAL	**11.0**	**4.0**	**7.0**	**15.0**	**6.0**	**9.0**

SECTION 7.—PERSONAL SERVICES

TABLE 48.—THE TOTAL VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP INCLUDING RENT, PROFIT, INTEREST AND FIXED ASSETS, DEPRECIATION IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Economic Activities	1959/1960			1964/1965		
	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	Value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership
Restaurants, cafés and bars	33.5	7.5	26.0	42.0	10.2	31.8
Hotels and boarding houses.	3.8	1.3	2.5	6.7	2.1	4.6
Laundries and hairdressing shops	11.3	6.7	4.6	13.7	8.2	5.5
Tailors and shirt-making shops	18.0	10.0	8.0	21.6	11.9	9.7
Photographers, shoeshiners, domestic servants, domestic servants' exchange bureaux, etc.	22.4	17.5	4.9	24.1	19.6	4.5
TOTAL	**89.0**	**43.0**	**46.0**	**108.1**	**52.0**	**56.1**

SECTION SEVEN

Number of Working Persons and their Annual Wages

SECTION VII

NUMBER OF WORKING PERSONS DIVIDED INTO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES IN SOUTHERN REGION ECONOMY AND ITS VARIOUS SECTORS

1.—DEFINITIONS

(A) *Civil labor force :*

Population is divided into two groups. The first includes all persons able to work and could be engaged in the economic activities of the nation and is called " manpower ". The second includes the rest of the population, those who are unable to work such as invalids, children under 6 years of age (¹) and old people over 65 years who are not engaged in any productive work.

If we exclude from manpower all persons who are able to work but do not actually work or look for work either because they do not wish or do not need to work or because they are unable to go into the labor market such as students, housewives, pensioners, prisoners, lodgers of public services institutions, etc., we get the " labor force ". To obtain civil labor force " armed forces have to be excluded from the latter.

(B) *Working persons :*

These are all persons participating with their effort in the production of goods or services for a pay or without a pay.

They are divided into employers and employees.

(C) *Employers :*

They are the proprietors of capital invested in a private business which they manage themselves, whether they resorted to the assistance of others in that respect or not. Employers' relatives assisting them without pay are also included here.

(D) *Employees :*

They are those who work for others for a wage or a salary, regardless of whether the employer is an individual, a public or a private establishment.

(E) *Annual Wage :*

It represents the sum of what is due to the working person in return for his work during the year. The working person may be an employee receiving actual payment in cash or in kind, or he may be an employer implying such pay for himself or we compute for him an equivalent pay.

(¹) In the economically developed countries, children under 15 years of age are excluded from the manpower. But this tradition does not suit the actual conditions existing in the newly developed countries where a great proportion of those children is still actually found in the labor market.

2.—SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND ANNUAL WAGES

(*A*) Tables included in this section, reveal that the total number of working persons in different economic and social activities will increase by more than a million during the five years of the plan. This increase represents a 17% rise in their total number in 1959/60 (as is shown in table "A" below). The situation is greatly affected by the employment in agriculture, since the number of persons engaged in that section amounts to more than 50% of their total at any time during the whole period (see table "B" below).

(*B*) The percent increase in employment in industry, construction and services differs somewhat from the figure mentioned above. While it reaches 34% in industry during the five years, it does not exceed 14% in services.

(*C*) Attention must be drawn to the fact that changes in the volume of employment referred to above will not materialize in the same fashion or at the same rate in both groups constituting the total number of the working persons, namely employers and employees. While the number of employees increases during the five years of the plan at a higher rate than that of employers in the industrial and services sectors (especially the former) due to the nature of the projects planned for these sectors and the bigness of the establishments undertaking them, its rate of increase will be lower than that of the employers in the agricultural sector where the State, through the Agrarian Reform laws, seeks to increase the number of land-owners among the people.

(*D*) Total annual wages in the whole national economy are foreseen to rise by more than 180 million pounds from 1959/60 to 1964/65, which represents approximately 34% of their total in the base year (1959/60). As would be expected from a plan aiming at the industrialization of the country, the greatest rate of increase in wages will take place in the industrial sector where total wages will be 70% higher in 1964/65 than in 1959/60. In services, they will be 30% higher and in agriculture only 27%.

(*E*) The percentage distribution of employment among different economic sectors will not differ much at the end of the first five-year period from that at the base year (see table " B " below). While employment in industry will rise from 11% of total employment at the beginning of the plan to 12% at its end, employment in services will decline from 35% to 34% of total employment during the same period. The share of agriculture in total employment will remain unchanged.

(*F*) The same development, and even in a more distinct representation, takes place in the case of the employees. The share of industry in the total number of employees will rise from 17% to 19% during the five years but that of services will dwindle from 43% to 42%.

As for employers, their number in agriculture as a proportion of their total number will rise from 76% to 77% during the years of the plan. This will be caused by the division and redistribution of the large plots and the reclamation of land and its sale to the small farmers.

(*G*) The relative importance of wages realized in the industrial sector to the total wages will also increase. These wages representing 17% of the total wages in 1959/60 will represent 21% of the total in 1964/65. This increase in the relative importance of the industrial wages will be accompanied by a decrease in the relative importance of wages in the other sectors.

TABLE (*A*) RATES OF INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN THE FIFTH YEAR 1964-65 OVER THE YEAR 1959/60
(1959/60 = 100)

Sectors	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages
Agriculture	118	116	117	127
Industry and electricity	111	139	134	170
Services (1)	111	115	114	130
TOTAL	**116**	**118**	**117**	**134**

(1) Includes construction.

TABLE (*B*) THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES AMONG THE ECONOMIC SECTORS IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

SECTORS	1959/1960				1964/1965			
	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages
Agriculture	76	35	54	25	77	35	54	24
Industry and electricity ...	4	17	11	17	4	19	12	21
Services (1)	20	48	35	58	19	46	34	55
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

(1) Includes construction.

SECTION 7.—THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

TABLE 49.—NUMBER OF CIVIL WORKING PERSONS* DIVIDED INTO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES AT THE 1959/1960 PRICES IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(Persons in Thousands and Wages in Million Pounds)

SECTORS	1959/1960				1964/1965			
	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages
Agriculture †	2·115	1·130	3·245	135	2·490	1·310	3·800	171
Industry	104	528	632	91	115	732	847	155
Construction	4	166	170	34	6	153	159	33
TOTAL COMMODITY SECTORS	**2·223**	**1·824**	**4·047**	**260**	**2·611**	**2·195**	**4·806**	**359**
Transp. and commun. ...	34	185	219	40	31	195	226	46
Housing	—	16	16	1	—	20	20	2
Public utilities	—	22	22	4	—	27	27	6
Trade and finance	395	238	633	68	440	290	730	94
Education	. .	170	170	51	. .	215	215	66
Health	2	53	55	11	3	65	68	14
Social and religious services	1	31	32	4	1	40	41	6
Security and justice	5	170	175	21	6	180	186	25
Cultural and recreational services	2	23	25	6	3	34	37	10
Public administration	—	70	70	33	—	92	92	45
Personal services	110	401	511	43	125	428	553	52
TOTAL SERVICES	**549**	**1·379**	**1·928**	**282**	**609**	**1·586**	**2·195**	**366**
GRAND TOTAL	**2·772**	**3·203**	**5·975**	**542**	**3·220**	**3·781**	**7·001**	**725**
Civil Labour Force	—	—	**7·547**	—	—	—	**8·379**	—
TOTAL POPULATION	—	—	**25·400**	—	—	—	**28·400**	—

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* The armed forces are excluded.

† Figures stated in this sector represent employment necessary for the carrying out of the operations required for the realization of the agricultural output foreseen for the above-mentioned years. The number of pesons expected to be engaged in this sector in 1959/60 and 1964/65 are estimated at 4.22 and 4.66 millions respectively.

N.B.—The symbol (. .) denotes less than 500 persons.

SECTION 7.—INDUSTRY

TABLE 50.—NUMBER OF WORKING PERSONS DIVIDED INTO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES AT THE 1959/1960 PRICES IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(Persons in Thousands and Wages in Million Pounds)

Economic activities	1959/1960				1964/1965			
	Emplo-yers	Emplo-yees	Total	Annual wages	Emplo-yers	Emplo-yees	Total	Annual wages
Ginning and pressing	0.8	15.7	16.5	1.2	0.9	16.1	17.0	1.5
Mines and quarries:								
Coal mining	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	0.5	0.2
Mineral extraction	..	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	5.9	6.2	2.5
Crude oil extraction ...	—	2.7	2.7	1.3	—	4.9	4.8	2.8
Quarrying	0.2	5.3	5.5	0.4	0.5	8.7	9.2	0.9
Extraction of other raw materials...	0.1	8.2	8.3	1.2	0.2	16.7	16.9	2.7
TOTAL	**0.3**	**18.2**	**18.5**	**3.6**	**1.0**	**36.6**	**37.6**	**9.1**
Manufacturing industries:								
Foodstuffs	22.0	108.0	130.0	18.2	26.0	129.0	155.0	22.5
Beverages	0.5	7.1	7.6	0.7	0.6	7.4	8.0	0.8
Tobacco	0.2	11.7	11.9	2.0	0.3	15.5	15.8	3.0
Spinning and weaving ...	10.0	125.0	135.0	20.7	9.0	147.0	156.0	27.5
Clothes and shoes	9.0	31.0	40.0	4.1	8.0	36.0	44.0	5.0
Wood and wood industries.	17.0	24.5	41.5	2.0	17.5	26.5	44 0	3.0
Paper and its products ...	0.4	5.6	6.0	0.5	0.7	14.3	15.0	2.3
Printing and publishing ...	2.2	19.8	22.0	4.5	2.5	25.5	28.0	6.5
Leather and its products...	1.7	5.3	7.0	0.6	2.0	7.8	9.8	0.9
Rubber	0.7	3.0	3.7	0.4	0.5	3.8	4.3	0.6
Chemical industries	0.4	13.2	13.6	3.2	1.0	31.0	32.0	9.0
Petroleum products ...	—	7.8	7.8	5.0	—	13.0	13.0	9.0
Non-metallic products ...	2.1	23.9	26.0	3.7	3.0	30.0	33.0	5.0
Basic metallic industries...	0.3	12.0	12.3	3.4	0.5	49.5	50.0	20.0
Metallic products	6.5	18.5	25.0	2.5	6.0	32.0	38.0	5.0
Manufacturing and repairing of non-electric machines	1.5	2.8	4.3	0.9	4.0	13.0	17.0	4.0
Manufacturing and repairing of electric machines.	2.8	6.5	9.3	1.7	3.0	7.0	10.0	2.8
Manufacturing means of transportation	5.0	26.0	31.0	4.0	7.0	46.0	53.0	8.0
Miscellaneous	20.6	33.0	53.6	5.4	21.5	33.5	55.0	5.7
TOTAL	**102.9**	**484.7**	**587.6**	**83.5**	**113.1**	**667.8**	**780.9**	**140.6**
Electricity and gas	—	8.9	8.9	2.9	—	11.0	11.0	4.2
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	**104.0**	**527.5**	**631.2**	**91.2**	**115.0**	**731.5**	**846.5**	**155.4**

SECTION 7.— TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 51.—NUMBER OF WORKING PERSONS DIVIDED INTO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES AT THE 1959/1960 PRICES IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965.

(Persons in Thousands and Wages in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960				1964/1965			
	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages
Railways...	—	52.4	52.4	11.8	—	52.4	52.4	12.2
Road transport	25.5	71.1	96.6	13.5	22.0	68.3	90.3	13.8
Maritime transport	—	2.6	2.6	0.8	—	3.0	3.0	1.1
River transport	8.0	12.0	20.0	0.8	8.5	13.5	22.0	1.1
Air transport	—	2.8	2.8	0.8	—	5.0	5.0	2.1
Storage and pipe transport.	0.4	9.6	10.0	2.9	0.4	11.6	12.0	3.9
Post	—	8.0	8.0	1.4	—	8.9	8.9	1.8
Telecommunications	—	18.0	18.0	4.2	—	24.0	24.0	5.6
Suez Canal	—	8.2	8.2	3.3	—	8.7	8.7	3.9
TOTAL	**33.9**	**184.7**	**218.6**	**39.5**	**30.9**	**195.4**	**226.3**	**45.5**

SECTION 7.— PUBLIC UTILITIES

TABLE 52.—NUMBER OF WORKING PERSONS DIVIDED INTO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES AT THE 1959/1960 PRICES IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(Persons in Thousands and Wages in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960				1964/1965			
	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages
Drinking water	—	3.1	3.1	0.7	—	3.9	3.9	1.0
Other public utilities	—	18.9	18.9	3.7	—	22.6	22.6	4.6
TOTAL	—	**22.0**	**22.0**	**4.4**	—	**26.5**	**26.5**	**5.6**

SECTION 7.—TRADE AND FINANCE

TABLE 53.—NUMBER OF WORKING PERSONS DIVIDED INTO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES AT THE 1959/1960 PRICES IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(Persons in Thousands and Wages in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960				1964/1965			
	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages
Banks	—	17.8	17.8	5.7	—	22.7	22.7	8.0
Insurance	—	5.0	5.0	1.5	—	6.9	6.9	2.3
Wholesale and Retail trade(*)	395.0	215.0	610.0	60.4	440.0	260.0	700.0	83.7
TOTAL	**395.0**	**237.8**	**632.8**	**67.6**	**440.0**	**289.6**	**729.6**	**94.0**

* Includes advertisement, commission and peddling.

SECTION 7.—PERSONAL SERVICES

TABLE 54.—NUMBER OF WORKING PERSONS DIVIDED INTO EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES AND THEIR TOTAL ANNUAL WAGES AT THE 1959/1960 PRICES IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(Persons in Thousands and Wages in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960				1964/1965			
	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages	Employers	Employees	Total	Annual wages
Restaurants, cafés & bars ...	29.5	38.0	67.5	7.5	35.0	50.0	85.0	10.2
Hotels and boarding houses.	1.0	6.3	7.3	1.3	2.0	9.0	11.0	2.1
Laundries and hairdressing shops	33.2	22.0	55.2	6.7	38.0	25.0	63.0	8.2
Tailors and shirt-making shops	32.0	25.0	57.0	10.0	35.0	29.0	64.0	11.9
Photographers, shoeshiners, domestic servants, domestic servants exchange bureaux, etc.	14.3	309.7	324.0	17.5	15.0	315.0	330.0	19.6
TOTAL	**110.0**	**401.0**	**511.0**	**43.0**	**125.0**	**428.0**	**553.0**	**52.0**

SECTION EIGHT

Financial Position of the Government Sector and Particulars Concerning Government Services

SECTION VIII

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR AND PARTICULARS CONCERNING GOVERNMENT SERVICES

A.—DEFINITIONS

1.—*Government Sector :*

This sector comprises public services and industrial, agricultural, commercial, financial and housing works carried out by the central, executive and local governments. In this frame of the plan, by central government is meant only the share of the Southern Region in the expenditures of the central government and the unified departments. For instance, in the case of the General Organization for Petroleum Affairs, only the activities carried out in the Southern Region were included in the frame accounts, whilst those carried out in the Northern Region were excluded. This principle was followed in all cases.

2.—*Revenues :*

Table 55 represents the revenues and expenditures of the central, executive and local governments as they have been defined in (1) above. Revenues of the sovereign authority represent those revenues collected by the government, not in return for direct services, but merely by virtue of its sovereign power. These revenues include real estate taxes on land and buildings, personal and business income taxes, commodity taxes, excise duties and fees collected by the government from individuals and organizations in return for direct services that cannot be performed except by the government in its capacity as the sovereign authority.

As to revenues from government business establishments, they include the value of commodities and services offered for sale by these establishments, such as the Railways Organization, the Telecommunications Administration, Al-Tahreer Province, the General Organization for Petroleum Affairs, the civil production of the Military Factories, the municipality illumination and water supply services and other producing establishments embodied in the government business sector.

3.—*Current Expenditure :*

It is the sum of periodical expenses, whether recurrent or not. It includes wages and salaries and their equivalent and all other periodical expenses required for production or for government services. Under wages and salaries are included allowances such as travelling allowances, the cost of clothes or food given by the government and its departments to some of their employees when required by the nature of their work. Also included under wages and salaries are the high cost of living allowance, government's share in the financial liabilities of the social guarantees such as the insurance and saving system, ... etc.

Periodical expenses include expenditure for the purchases of production requirements necessary to enable ministries, government departments and organizations to carry out their responsibility of catering various services to the people, and to enable the government producing establishments to turn out the specific production they have taken upon themselves.

4.—*Investments :*

The same definition applied in section one with regard to investments was followed here.

5.—*Deficit :*

The excess of total current expenditures and investments over revenues acquired by the government, whether revenues of sovereign authority or of the government business sector, represents a deficit that has to be financed by government through internal or external loans or by some other fiscal measures which it adopts.

Table 55 shows the aggregate picture of the revenues and expenditures of the central, executive and local governments with all their sovereign and business activities in 1959/60 and 1954/65. It also shows the accounts for each of the two types of activites separately.

This table reveals that revenues of the sovereign authority surpass the total current expenditures for government services in both years. However, investments being much in excess of this surplus have to be met through deficit financing. Also it is to be noticed that in 1959/60 the government business sector had to be subsidized with approximately 35 million pounds to enable it to carry out the numerous projects assigned to it and which were not yet producing in that year. But in the fifth year of the plan 1964/65 the government business sector will realize a surplus that may be regarded as a net profit after discharging the investments required for government business enterprises in that year. This surplus is expected to amount to about 15 million pounds, which will be transferred to government services.

It must be taken into consideration that the annual deficit appearing in table 58 represents the excess of the government expenditures, in both its services and business activities, over its revenues in that year. In other words, the amount of the deficit in 1964/65 does not represent the accumulative total of the deficits occurring in the years 1959/60 to 1964/65 inclusive, but represents the deficit arising during 1964/64 only.

B.—REVENUES OF THE SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY

Table 56 shows the revenues of central and executive governments as well as those of the local government, separately, in 1959/60 but the revenues of all levels together in 1964/65. All these revenues are collected by the government by virtue of its right as the sovereign authority. Classified according to their economic significance, they were divided into 14 main sections each comprises certain types of taxes (1) and fees that are regarded, from the economic point of view, as of one common nature though they may be differently labelled. These sections are as follows :

1.—*Real Estate Taxes and Duties :*

Under this section fall all taxes and duties imposed on real estates or the right to own them as sources of income. Hence taxes on buildings and agricultural land, guard duty, transfer of ownership fees as well as road maintenance dues were all compiled together here.

2.—*Personal Income Taxes :*

This section includes all taxes levied directly upon the incomes acquired by the individual regardless of their sources. Here the tax-payer is not thought of as a producer (hence no link is made between the income and its source) but as an individual acquiring income from different sources whether they be wages, rent, profits or interest.

These taxes include earned income tax, the general income tax, the additional tax on members of boards of directors, stamp duty and signature duty on receipt of wages.

3.—*Business Income Taxes and Duties :*

These taxes are levied on the incomes of producing establishments whether owned by one individual, partners or stockholders. In other words, these taxes are linked to the source of the income and not to its ultimate destination.

The taxable amount, in this case, is the net profits as delimited by exemption clauses applicable to the gross income received by the individual, the partners or the joint stock establishment as a result of their participation in production. These taxes may also be levied on the gross value of production or levied without linking them to the size of income received, whether gross or not, in favour of certain groups of tax-payers (as it is the case with the free professions tax).

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(1) The defence tax was not considered as an independant tax, but was treated as an increase in tax rates on taxable amounts from which the original taxes are derived. The defence tax, therefore, is not mentioned in the break-dow n of government revenues.

This group of taxes include taxes levied on joint stock enterprises, their equivalents, non-joint stock enterprises and free professions.

4.—*Inheritance Taxes :*

These taxes are levied upon the value of estates left by their owners, and also upon the value of the shares of the heirs, each according to his degree of kinship. These taxes seek to realize social justice through the reduction of differences in the ownership of wealth.

This group of taxes includes estate taxes and fees levied on the transfer of property at death.

5.—*Commodity Taxes and Duties :*

This type of taxes accounts for approximately 47% of the total sovereign authority revenues and, up to a few years ago, it represented the bulk of state revenues (in addition to property taxes). Commodity taxes and duties have the effect of raising the prices of the goods and services on which they are imposed. This source of revenue will continue to retain its importance in the taxation structure of the Southern Region for a long time to come, in view of the ease with which it is collected and the narrow margin of evading it. This will remain so until tax-consciousness develops, incomes increase and personal and business income taxes replace it.

Commodity taxes are levied on the value of products and/or their physical units and/or their weight (as in the case of cars).

This group of taxes includes import and export duties, excise duty, cotton ginning duty, government charges for granting the right to export rice, the tax imposed for financing cotton publicity, duties on industrial oils and stamp duty on gas and electricity consumption and on insurance.

6.—*Judicial and Security Fees :*

These duties are paid by individuals and establishments in return for services rendered to them by the government, by virtue of its sovereign rights, and cannot be performed by any other party.

They include judicial fees, identity cards fees and duties paid by foreigners in obtaining permits to work in the Republic.

7.—*Taxes on Transport and Communications :*

These taxes are levied on the means of transportation and communications. They are imposed on ships and boats in the form of port and lighthouse duties, on cars in the form of duties and on radio and television sets where they are called licences (licences for car radio sets have not been abolished).

8.—*Miscellaneous Taxes and Duties :*

This group embodies a number of different types of taxes, duties and stamp duties which cannot be brought together under a single economic concept so as to form a taxation section.

It includes duty-stamped papers, stamp duty on water and gas subscribtions, duty on foreign exchanges permitted to persons travelling abroad, quarantine duty, entertainment duty and other miscellaneous revenues and duties unspecified in the state budget.

9.—*Profits from Financial Transactions :*

This group of taxes includes government receipts from certain financial dealings and transactions which are related to the sovereign authority.

It comprises government's share in the profits of issuing the banknotes, deductions from profits realized in foreign transport operations, profits resulting from the exchange of banknotes of 100 — and 50 — pound dominations and the balance between the assets and liabilities of the Suez Canal Co.

10.—*Revenues from Direct Services :*

The government renders services which are directly received by its employees and other beneficianies for nominal fees or their equivalent value. Such services are not directly related to the government sovereign power but the government has taken upon itself to make such services available. These revenues include school tuition fees, examination revenues, students health insurance fees, gardens and musuems revenues and charges for plant fumigation, spraying and dusting.

11.—*Profits from Commercial Transactions :*

The government endeavors to make supply commodities available to the people. In doing so, it sometimes realizes profits as a result of the differences between the purchase prices of these products and the prices at which they are distributed to the consumers. This group includes profits realized from differences in the prices of sugar, profit from the sale of cotton seeds to oil-extracting factories, deductions from cotton profits, profits realized in distribting high quality flour tea, coffee and other supply commodities.

12.—*Sales :*

In discharging its duties, obligations and responsibilities, the government sells certain commodities at reduced prices in order to alleviate some of the financial burdens of the people as in the case of the sale of school books. It also sells some of the assets it owns such as land or the commodities that exceed its need such as seeds, obsolete things, chemicals... etc.

13.—*Collected Rents and Interests :*

The government collects interest on its deposits in the banks, as well as fines in the form of interests inflicted on taxpayers who delay settlement of due taxes.

14.—*Proceeds of Confiscated Properties :*

These include the value of government sales of confiscated properties.

C.—GOVERNMENT SERVICES

This section has been renamed "Government Services" instead of "government administration" — as it used to be called — since the activities performed by the government and related to its sovereign power and to the socialist philosophy adhered to by the present regime are, in their essence, nothing but services rendered by the government for the benefit, prosperity and well-being of the people whether direct or indirect. The government, in performing these services, does not seek to gain profit, contrary to the producers' role it undertakes through the producing establishments and organizations which it sets up and which produce goods and services for sale for profit.

In analysing government services, the present frame of the plan did not follow the administrative classification of the state budget. Similar services were gathered together irrespective of the administrative organization patterned by the budget in order to reveal the amount of alike services produced by various departments and divisions for the benefit of the people.

The various services were divided, according to their nature and objectives, into organizational, direct, indirect and other services.

1.—*Organizational Services :*

The supreme authorities and the policies laid by them play, through numerous agencies and organs, a directive role in driving, orienting and protecting the society, all of which are linked with the sovereign authority originating in the government as an arrangement expressing the needs and objectives of the people. Therefore, services of the presidency, defence, security, justice, government control - over the government machinery itself - and ministries and departments setting the policies affecting commercial, industrial and financial activities of the economic society were put together to form this group to which were also added the corresponding local organizational services.

(a) *Services of the Presidency.*—These include the activities of the Presidency of the Republic, the National Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Information Department and the subsidy paid by the government to the National Union.

(b) *Defence, Security and Justice.*—Included in these are the services of the Armed Forces, the Frontiers Corps, the Coast Guards Department, the Customs Guards, the State Council, the Central and Executive Justice Ministries, the Ministry of the Interior and the Emergency Expenditures.

(c) *Government Control.*—It includes the State Audit Department, the State Staff Department and the Administrative parquet .

(d) *Commercial Services.*—These consist of the Central Ministry of Economy, the General Administration of the Executive Ministry of Economy and the departments of the Commercial Registery, Companies, Commercial Control, Assay and Weights, Cotton and Insurance.

(e) *Industrial Services.*—These comprise the General Administration of the Ministry of Industry, the departments of Industrial Organization, Industrial Control, Productivity, Chemistry and the Organization for Standards Unification.

(f) *Financial Services.*—These embrace the Central Ministry of the Treasury, the General Administration of the Executive Ministry of the Treasury and the departments of Direct Taxes, Taxation, Customs and Mint.

2.—*Direct Services :*

The government carries out services from which the people directly benefit, *i.e.* there are no middlemen between the government and the people as final consumers. Examples of these services are : education, health, cultural, recreational and tourism services, social and religious services, supply services and public utility services.

In analysing these services, ministries and organizations performing the same service were grouped together.

(a) *Educational Services.*—This activity covers the Central and Executive Ministries of Education and all educational levels administered by them, the four universities and Al-Azhar university (after the exclusion of health services undertaken by these institutions and their addition to the health services), the Higher Institute for General Health, the Institute of Public Administration and the schools that were formerly supervised by the Ministry of Al-Awkaf.

(b) *Health Services.*—These include the activities of the Central and Executive Ministries of Health, Hospitals that now belong to the Ministry of Al-Awkaf but are going to be transferred to the Ministry of Health, health departments belonging to the universities, combined units, municipalities and the Organization and Training Center in Kalioub.

(c) *Culture, Recreational and Tourism Services.*—These include the activities of the General Administrations of the Central and Executive Ministries of Culture and National Guidance, The Arabic Language Academy, the Public Library, the Higher Council for Youth Welfare, the Broadcasting and Television Organization and the Tourism and Antiquities Departments.

(d) *Social and Religions Services.*—These are undertaken by the Central and Executive Ministries of Social Affairs and Labor, the Ministry of Al-Awkaf and the Combined Units.

(e) *Supply Services.*—These services, performed by the Central and Executive Ministries of Supply, also include expenditures for the reduction of costs of living.

(f) *Public Utility Services.*—These combine the activities of the Central and Executive Ministries of Municipal and Rural affairs relating to drinking water operations, sewerage, city and village planning, marsh filling, public cleaning services, etc.

3.—*Indirect Services :*

In addition to the organizational and direct services, government agencies and organizations undertake analytical studies, collection of data on all phases of the society and industrial, agricultural, economic and social scientific studies. They also build roads, airports, seaports and dig irrigation and drainage canals. The benefits of all these studies and works go to the people through their application and use by the producers. Farmers, for example, apply the results of agricultural researches carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture to increase agricultural production. Also applied are the solutions of certain industrial problems undertaken by the National Research Center, etc.

(a) *Scientific Research.*—This includes the activities of the National Planning Committee, the Statistics Department, the National Research Center, the Atomic Energy Organization, the Higher Council for Sciences, the Geological Research Department, the Mines and Fuel Department, the National Sociology and Criminology Research Center and the Egyptian Antiquities Registration Center.

(b) *Agriculture.*—It comprises the activities of the Central and Executive Ministries of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, as well as those of the General Administration of the Agrarian Reform.

(c) *Irrigation,*—This service is performed by the Central Ministry of Public Works, the General Administration of the Executive Ministry of Public Works and the Irrigation Department.

(d) *Mechanical and Electrical Services.*—These are supervised by the Department of Mechanics and Electricity.

(e) *Roads, Ports and Aviation.*—These combine the activities of the Central and Executive Ministries of Communications (General administration) and the Departments of the Civil Aviation, Road and Road Transport, Port and Lighthouses and Meteorology.

(f) *City and Village Planning.*—This includes, in addition to the activities of the Survey Department, what is done by the Municipal and Rural Councils in this field.

4.—*Other Services :*

These services comprise certain items of expenditure that cannot be combined with or regarded as part of the above-mentioned types of services. They include services of loans borrowed by the Central and Executive Governments and the Public Buildings Organization as well as government expenditures for pensions, remunerations and fortification of the national economy. Figures shown in this plan-frame in relation to the loan services represent the sum of interests and instalments paid in settlement of debts.

D.—REVENUES, CURRENT EXPENDITURES, INVESTMENTS AND THE AMOUNT OF SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

The development of these items and their structure are summarized in the following table :—

Items	Index Numbers (1959/60 = 100)		Items as Percentages of Total	
	1959/60	1964/65	1959/60	1964/65
Revenues :				
Sovereign authority...	100	120	59	49
Business sector...	100	175	41	51
TOTAL	**100**	**143**	**100**	**100**
Current Expenditures :				
Services Sector...	100	131	65	61
Business Sector...	100	155	35	39
TOTAL	**100**	**139**	**100**	**100**
Investments :				
Services Sector	100	121	46	45
Business Sector	100	123	54	55
TOTAL	**100**	**122**	**100**	**100**
Deficit :				
As a percentage of sovereign authority revenues including profits transferred from the government business sector			33	23
As a percentage of total revenues from both the sovereign authority and the government business sector			20	12
As a percentage of the sovereign authority expenditures ...			27	19
As a percentage of total expenditures of both the sovereign authority and the government business sector			16	11

Tables of the frame show that the excess of the sovereign authority expenditures over its revenues results in a deficit estimated by approximately 92 and 82 million pounds in 1959/60 and 1964/65 respectively, and as has been mentioned before these figures do not represent accumulative total of the deficits in preceding years to each of the two years in question. They only reflect the result of what takes place in each.

E.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE

The following table points out the development and structure of current expenditures on government services which includes government expenditures on wages and salaries and their equivalents, periodical expenses and transfer payments in 1959/60 and 1964/65.

Current Expenditures	Index numbers (1959-60=100)		Items as percentages of Grand Total	
	1959/60	1964/65	1959/60	1964/65
Organizational Services	100	124	44	41
Direct Services	100	128	38	37
Indirect Services	100	131	9	9
Government Loans Services ...	100	247	5	9
Pensions and Remunerations ...	100	128	4	4
Total excluding loans services	100	125	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	**100**	**131**	**100**	**100**

The increase in total current expenditures is foreseen to be approximately 31 % in 1964/65 compared with the base year 1959/60, on approximately 25% if comparison is limited to total government services excluding loans services. The rise in expenditures on government loans services will amount to 147 % in 1964/65 compared with 1959/60 reflecting the effect of the accumulation of deficits in the state budget which is expected to appear as a result of the increase in investment expenditures.

F.—DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES BETWEEN WAGES, PERIODICAL EXPENSES, INVESTMENTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS.

The following table shows the index number for wages, periodical expenses, investments and transfer payments in 1964/65 taking 1959/60 = 100.

It also shows the percentage of each of these items to total expenditures in each of the two years.

ITEMS	Index numbers (1959-60=100)		Items as Percentages of Total	
	1959/1960	1964/1965	1959/1960	1964/1965
Wages	100	129	42	42
Periodical expenses	100	127	21	21
Investments	100	121	24	22
Transfer Payments	100	146	13	15
TOTAL	**100**	**129**	**100**	**100**

TABLE 55

Revenues, Current Expenditures, Investments and Surplus or Deficit in 1959-60 and 1964-65

CENTRAL AND EXCEUTIVE (1) GOVERNMENTS

TABLE 55.—REVENUES, CURRENT EXPENDITURES, INVESTMENTS,

(at 1959/60 Prices

Revenues	1959/60			1964/65
	Cent. and Exec. Govt.	Local Adm.	TOTAL	
Sovereign authority	263.6	16.0	279.6	336.4
Government business sector	177.2	19.3	196.5	343.4
Deficit (4)	83.3	8.7	92.0	82.2
TOTAL	**524.1**	**44.0**	**568.1**	**762.0**
Government Services Account Sovereign authority revenues	263.6	16.0	279.6	336.4
Profits transferred from government business sector.	—	—	—	14.7
Finance by deficit	83.3	8.7	92.0	82.2
TOTAL	**346.9**	**24.7**	**371.6**	**433.3**
Government business account				
Revenues of government business sector	177.2	19.3	196.5	343.4
Finance by government subsidy	34.6	0.3	34.9	—
TOTAL	**211.8**	**19.6**	**231.4**	**343.4**

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(1) Central Govt. expenditures are limited to the Southern Region's share only.

(2) Local Admin. combines the municipal, rural and provincial councils.

(3) Include wages, periodical expenses and transfer payments.

MENT SERVICES

AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (2)

AND SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

and in Million Pounds)

Expenditures	1959/60			1964/65
	Cent. and Exec. Govt.	Local Adm.	TOTAL	
Current Expenditures (3)				
Government services	242.6	14.0	256.6	336.5
Government business sector	122.9	13.2	136.1	211.3
TOTAL Current Expenditures... ...	**365.5**	**27.2**	**392.7**	**547.8**
Investments in:				
Government services	69.7	10.4	80.1	96.8
Government business sector	88.9	6.4	95.3	117.4
TOTAL Investments	**158.6**	**16.8**	**175.4**	**214.2**
Grand Total				
Government services	312.8	24.4	336.7	433.3
Government business sector	211.8	19.6	231.4	328.7
TOTAL	**524.1**	**44.0**	**568.1**	**762.0**
Current expenditures	**242.6**	14.0	**256.6**	**336.5**
Investments	**69.7**	10.4	80.1	**96.8**
Subsidy for Government business sector	**34.6**	0.3	**34.9**	**—**
TOTAL	**346.9**	**24.7**	**371.6**	**433.3**
Current expenditures	122.9	13.2	136.1	211.3
Investments	88.9	6.4	95.3	117.4
Profits transferred to gov. services...	—	—	—	14.7
TOTAL	**211.8**	**19.6**	**231.4**	**343.4**

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(4) Deficit in any year reflects results of what happens in that year alone, on the assumption that no increase in revenue or drop in expenditures and in investments occurs above or below estimates of this frame. It must be pointed out also that deficit in any year does not represent a cumulative total of deficits in years preceding the year in question.

SECTION 8.—GOVERNMENT SERVICES

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 56.—SOURCES OF REVENUE IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65
(at 1959/60 Prices and in Millions Pounds)

	1959/60			1964/65
	Central and Exec. Govt.	Local Admin.	Total	Total Central & Executive Govt., & Loc. Admin.
Real estate taxes and duties...	25.3	6.8	32.1	35.7
Personal incomes taxes	12.0	—	12.0	17.2
Business incomes taxes and duties... ...	29.3	2.1	31.4	50.3
Inheritance taxes	2.7	—	2.7	3.2
Commodity taxes and duties...	122.4	2.7	125.1	158.0
Judical and security fees...	4.4	—	4.4	4.9
Taxes on transport and communications	4.1	1.9	6.0	6.8
Miscellaneous taxes and duties	11.8	2.0	13.8	16.3
Profits from financial transactions ...	25.1	—	25.1	15.0
Revenues from direct services	2.4	0.1	2.5	3.5
Profits from commercial transactions...	14.8	—	14.8	18.0
Sales	4.2	0.4	4.6	6.0
Rents and interests collected	1.1	—	1.1	1.5
Proceeds of confiscated property	4.0	—	4.0	
TOTAL	**263.6**	**16.0**	**279.6**	**336.4**

SECTION 8.—GOVERNMENT SERVICES

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 57.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES ON WAGES, PERIODICAL EXPENSES INVESTMENTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS IN 1959/60

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Wages	Periodical expenses	Investments	Transfer payments
Organisational services (Sovereign authority)					
Presidency	9.8	4.6	1.7	0.3	3.2
Defence, security and justice	98.2	48.2	37.8	12.1	0.1
Government control...	1.1	1.0	0.1	..	—
Commercial...	2.1	1.4	0.2	—	0.5
Industrial	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	—
Financial	6.1	5.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
Local organisation	6.7	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
TOTAL	**125.0**	**63.9**	**42.2**	**13.9**	**5.0**
Direct services					
Education	64.4	42.1	7.6	10.9	3.8
Health...	19.5	9.9	7.4	1.7	0.5
Cultural, recreational and tourism...	7.8	2.0	1.5	4.0	0.3
Social and religious	9.0	4.2	2.1	0.6	2.1
Supply services...	9.4	0.7	0.1	—	8.6
Public utility services	14.6	3.7	1.7	9.2	—
TOTAL	**124.7**	**62.6**	**20.4**	**26.4**	**15.3**
Indirect services					
Scientific research	2.8	1.6	0.3	0.9	—
Agriculture...	8.4	4.0	0.4	3.9	0.1
Irrigation	24.8	2.1	2.5	20 2	—
Mechanical and electrical	8.0	1.8	0.5	5.7	—
Roads, ports and aviation	14.2	3.9	2.0	8.3	—
City and village planning	5.8	3.4	1.6	0.8	—
TOTAL	**64.0**	**16.8**	**7.3**	**39.8**	**0.1**
Government loans services (1) ...	12.0	—	—	—	12.0
Pensions and remunerations	9.3	—	—	—	9.3
Fortification of national economy...	1.7	—	—	—	1.7
GRAND TOTAL	**336.7**	**143.3**	**69.9**	**80.1**	**43.4**

N.B.— (. .) Less than 0.1 of a million pounds.

Investments made by each of the Public Buildings Organization and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs have been distribued to the various services according to the share of each.

(1) These include the sum of L.E. 7.5 and 18.6 millions interests and L.E. 4.5 and 10.5 millions instalments for the redemption of loans in the years 1959-60 and 1964-65 respectively.

SECTION 8.—GOVERNMENT SERVICES

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS, AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 57a.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES ON WAGES PERIODICAL EXPENSES, INVESTMENTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS IN 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Wages	Periodical expenses	Invest-ments	Transfer payments
Organisational services (Sovereign authority)					
Presidency	11.4	6.0	2.2	..	3.2
Defence, security and justice	117.8	57.8	45.4	14.5	0.1
Government control	1.5	1.3	0.2	..	—
Commercial	2.6	1.8	0.3	..	0.5
Industrial	1.3	1.1	0.2	..	—
Financial	7.5	6.3	1.1	..	0.1
Local organisation	11.1	6.0	2.8	1.0	1.3
TOTAL	**153.2**	**80.3**	**52.2**	**15.5**	**5.2**
Direct services					
Education	81.2	54.7	9.9	12.5	4.1
Health	26.1	12.9	9.6	3.1	0.5
Cultural, recreational and tourism	10.9	3.5	2.6	4.5	0.3
Social and religious	11.5	5.3	2.6	1.5	2.1
Supply services	10.7	0.9	0.2	—	9.6
Public utility services	12.7	4.6	2.1	6.0	—
TOTAL	**153.1**	**81.9**	**27.0**	**27.6**	**16.6**
Indirect services					
Scientific research	4.5	2.1	0.4	2.0	—
Agriculture	8.5	5.2	0.5	2.7	0.1
Irrigation	22.9	2.8	3.4	16.7	—
Mechanical and electrical	25.8	2.4	0.7	22.7	—
Roads, ports and aviation	15.0	5.1	2.6	7.3	—
City and village planning	7.3	4.4	2.1	0.8	—
TOTAL	**84.0**	**22.0**	**9.7**	**52.2**	**0.1**
Government loans services (1) ...	29.6	—	—	—	29.6
Pensions and remunerations	11.9	—	—	—	11.9
Fortification of national economy	—	—	—	—	—
Investments, of unkown distribution	1.5	—	—	1.5	—
GRAND TOTAL	**433.3**	**184.2**	**88.9**	**96.8**	**63.4**

N.B.— (. .) Less than 0.1 of a million pounds.

Investments made by each of the Public Buildings Organization and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs have been distributed to the various services according to the share of each.

(1) Include the sum of L.E. 7.5 and 18.6 millions interest and L.E. 4.5 and 10.5 millions instalments for the redemption of loans in the years 1959/60 and 1964/65 respectively.

SECTION 8.—GOVERNMENT SERVICES

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

TABLE 58.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES ON WAGES, PERIODICAL EXPENSES, INVESTMENTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENT IN 1959/60

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Wages	Periodical expenses	Invest-ments	Transfar payments
Organisational services (Sovereign authority)					
Presidency	9.8	4.6	1.7	0.3	3.2
Defence, security and justice	97.4	47.5	37.7	12.1	0.1
Government control	1.1	1.0	0.1	..	—
Commercial	2.1	1.4	0.2	..	0.5
Industrial	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	.
Financial	6.1	5.0	0.9	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**117.5**	**60.2**	**40.7**	**12.7**	**3.9**
Direct services					
Education	64.4	42.1	7.6	10.9	3.8
Health...	17.3	8.6	6.8	1.4	0.5
Cultural, recreational and tourism	6.3	2.0	1.5	2.5	0.3
Social and religious	9.0	4.2	2.1	0.6	2.1
Supply services	9.4	0.7	0.1	..	8.6
Public utility services	7.7	2.3	1.0	4.4	—
TOTAL	**114.1**	**59.9**	**19.1**	**19.8**	**15.3**
Indirect services					
Scientific research	2.8	1.6	0.3	0.9	—
Agriculture	8.4	4.0	0.4	3.9	0.1
Irrigation	24.8	2.1	2.5	20.2	—
Mechanical and electrical	8.0	1.8	0.5	5.7	—
Roads, port and aviation	12.1	3.9	2.0	6.2	—
City and village planning	1.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	—
TOTAL	**57.7**	**14.6**	**5.8**	**37.2**	**0.1**
Government loans services (1)	12.0	—	—	—	12.0
Pensions and remunerations	9.3	—	—	—	9.3
Fortification of national economy	1.7	—	—	—	1.7
GRAND TOTAL	**312.3**	**134.7**	**65.6**	**69.7**	**42.3**

***N.B.*— (..) Less than 0.1 of a million pounds.**

Investments made by each of the Pubblic Buildings Organization and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs have been distributed to the various services according to the share of each.

(1) Include the sum of L.E. 4.5 millions instalments for the redemption of loans and the sum of L.E. 7.5 millions interests.

SECTION 8.—GOVERNMENT SERVICES LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 59.—TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON WAGES PERIODICAL EXPENSES INVESTMENTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS IN 1959/60

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Total	Wages	Periodical Expenses	Investments	Transfer payments
Organisational services					
(Sovereign authority)					
Security and justice	0.8	0.7	0.1	—	—
Local organisation	6.7	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
TOTAL	**7.5**	**3.7**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**1.1**
Direct services					
Health...	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	—
Cultural and recreational	1.5	..	..	1.5	—
Public utility services	6.9	1.4	0.7	4.8	—
TOTAL	**10.6**	**2.7**	**1.3**	**6.6**	—
Indirect services					
Roads...	2.1	..	..	2.1	—
City and village planning	4.2	2.2	1.5	0.5	—
TOTAL	**6.3**	**2.2**	**1.5**	**2.6**	—
GRAND TOTAL...	**24.4**	**8.6**	**4.3**	**10.4**	**1.1**

N.B.— (..) less than 0.1 of a million pounds.

SECTION 8.—GOVERNMENT SERVICES
CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVEE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 60.—VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDED (1) IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65
(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/1960					1964/1965		
			Value Added					
	Prod. Value	Prod. Requirements	TOTAL	Cent. and Exec. Govt.	Local admin.	Prod. Value	Prod. Requirements	Value Added
Organisational services (Sovereign authority)								
Presidency	6.3	1.7	4.6	4.6	—	8.2	2.2	6.0
Defence, security and justice	86.0	37.8	48.2	47.5	0.7	103.2	45.4	57.8
Government control	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	—	1.5	0.2	1.3
Commercial	1.6	0.2	1.4	1.4	—	2.1	0.3	1.8
Industrial	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	—	1.3	0.2	1.1
Financial	5.9	0.9	5.0	5.0	—	7.4	1.1	6.3
Local organisation	4.4	1.4	3.0	—	3.0	8.8	2.8	6.0
TOTAL	**106.1**	**42.2**	**63·9**	**60.2**	**3.7**	**132.5**	**52.2**	**80.3**
Direct services								
Education	49.7	7.6	42.1	42.1	—	64.6	9.9	54.7
Health	17.3	7.4	9.9	8.6	1.3	22.5	9.6	12.9
Cultural recreational and tourism	3.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	0.0	6.1	2.6	3.5
Social and religious	6.3	2.1	4.2	4.2	—	7.9	2.6	5.3
Supply services	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.7	—	1.1	0.2	0.9
Public utility services ...	5.4	1.7	3.7	2.3	1.4	6.7	2.1	4.6
TOTAL	**83.0**	**20.4**	**62.6**	**59.9**	**2.7**	**108.9**	**27.0**	**81.9**
Indirect services								
Scientific research	1.9	0.3	1.6	1.6	—	2.5	0.4	2.1
Agriculture	4.4	0.4	4.0	4.0	—	5.7	0.5	5.2
Irrigation	4.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	—	6.2	3.4	2.8
Mechanical and electrical ...	2.3	0.5	1.8	1.8	—	3.1	0.7	2.4
Roads, ports and aviation ...	5.9	2.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	7.7	2.6	5.1
City and village planning ...	5.0	1.6	3.4	1.2	2.2	6.5	2.1	4.4
TOTAL	**24.1**	**7.3**	**16.8**	**14.6**	**2.2**	**31.7**	**9.7**	**22.0**
GRAND TOTAL	**213.2**	**69.9**	**143.3**	**134.7**	**8.6**	**273.1**	**88.9**	**184.2**

N.B.— (. .) Less than 0.1 of a million pounds.

(1) The value added here represents the value wages and salaries and their equivalents in cash or in kind.

SECTION NINE

The Government Business Sector

SECTION IX
THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

A.—DEFINITIONS

1.—*Government Business Sector :*

This refers to the different types of commodity-producing activities, transport and communications services, economic housing and financial business undertaken by the government in pursuit of profits, either as a substitute for the private sector or as a supplement to it in these economic activities to which the government business belongs.

The government business sector, was divided in accordance with the following economic sectors : agriculture; industry and electricity; transport, communications and storage; financial organizations; trade and housing.

The Government Business in Agriculture.—It comprises the activities of Al-Tahrir Province, the General Organization for land Reclamation, the General Organization for the Development of Deserts, the Development and Construction Organization in Al-Beheira and Al-Fayoum, the General Organization for Agricultural Production, the cooperation project of the Agrarian Reform General Organization, the Public Domains and the arable land that is owned and exploited by Al-Awkaf or that has been handed over to the Agrarian Reform General Organization for its distribution among the people.

The Government Business in Industry and Electricity.—With respect to the central government, this includes the General Organization for Petroleum Affairs, the Insecticides Plant, the General Organization for Public Presses, the Military Factories, the Organization for the Execution of the Industrial 5-year Plan and the Aswan Dam Hydro-Electric Power Station.

With respect to local administration, it includes drinking water and lighting operations carried out in the municipalities.

Government Business in Transport, Communication and Storage. This comprises the Railways Organization the General Organization for Inland Water Transport, the Suez Canal, the Telcommunications Organization, the Post Office and the General Organization for Storage.

The local administration activity includes the municipalities transport organization.

Financial Organizations.—These consist of the Economic Organization, Insurance and Pensions Funds and the Post Savings Fund.

Trade.—Included here are the General Organization for Exhibitions and International Fairs and the General Organization for the Development of Exports.

Housing.—This is carried out by the local administration in the form of economic housing or by the central and executive governments through the commercial exploitation of Al-Awkaf's buildings.

2.—Terms used in the preceding sections of this frame are also used in the present section with the same meanings and definitions with the exception of investments which may include in the present section transfer payments resulting from the purchase of existing and actually producing establishments. These transfer payments do not represent any addition to the productive capacity of the society. However, we do not have any information of such transfer at present.

B.—SCOPE OF DATA

1.—The data and establishments included in the government business sector discussed in this section represent partial data based on the information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee. There may exist other establishments and organizations covered by the government business activities or may fall within the scope of these activities during the years 1960/61 to 1964/65 about which the National Planning Committee has no data.

Also, there may exist more inclusive data and more comprehensive estimates about the establishments and organizations embodied in the present section, but which are not available to the National Planning Committee's technical staff.

2.—The size of the government business sector may change during the years of the plan in any of the activities discussed in this section, either by addition or exclusion, but the National Planning Committee's technical staff has no data, what so ever, on such developments.

C.—REVENUES AND CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF THE GOUVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

The following table shows the development of the structure of revenues and current expenditures in various government business sectors in 1959/60 and 1964/65 (estimates), wherever data are available:

	Index numbers (1959-60 = 100)		Items as Percentages of total	
	1959/60	**1964/65**	**1959/60**	**1964/65**
Revenues				
Agriculture	100	305	11	19
Industry and electricity	100	190	44	47
Transport, communications and storage...	100	127	42	31
Financial organizations	100	152	2	2
Trade	100	186	..	..
Housing	100	169	1	1
TOTAL	**100**	**175**	**100**	**100**
Current expenditure				
Agriculture	100	280	13	23
Industry and electricity	100	138	56	50
Transport, communication and storage...	100	136	29	25
Financial organizations	100	115	1	1
Trade	100	164	1	1
Housing	100	150	..	..
TOTAL	**100**	**155**	**100**	**100**

N.B.— (..) represents less than 1%.

This table reveals the importance of the government business sector in industry and electricity and in transport, communications and storage, the two activities which, together, account for approximately 86% and 78% of the total revenues in 1959/60 and 1964/65 respectively, and, as will be seen later, for approximately 88% and 83% of the profits in these two years.

D.—VALUE ADDED

The following table demonstrates the development and distribution of the value added among the various government business sectors, as well as its percentage to the total production value in 1959/60 and 1964/65.

It is to be noticed that regardless of the rise in the value added in the trade sector in 1964/65 to 500% of that in 1959/60 the contribution of this sector (together with the financial organizations and housing) to the total value added in the government business sector as a whole will remain relatively small. The transport, communications and storage and the industry and electricity sectors will continue to hold the formost two positions with respect to shares in the total value added in the government business sector.

Also to be noticed is that the ratio of the value added to the total production value is almost constant with respect to government business in transport, communications and storage, in financial organizations and in housing. However, an improvement in that ratio takes place in trade, in industry and electricity and in agriculture, reflecting in the latter case the fruits of improvement and development resulting from the expansion in land reclamation and materializing only some time after investment starts.

Sectors	Index numbers (1959—60—100)		Sectorial value added as Percentages of total		Value added as percentage of total value of production	
	1959/60	**1964/65**	**1959/60**	**1964/65**	**1959/60**	**1964/65**
Agriculture	100	343	10	17	44	49
Industry and electricity ...	100	382	18	36	21	42
Transport, communications and storage	100	125	68	44	81	79
Financial organizations ...	100	160	3	2	81	85
Trade	100	500	..	..	14	38
Housing...	100	171	1	1	88	89
TOTAL	**160**	**195**	**100**	**100**	**51**	**56**

N.B.— (..) represents less than 1%.

E.—GROSS PROFITS AND LOSSES

The government business sector realizes a gross profit (before the deduction of investments, installments for the repayment of loans or transfers from profits such as export subsidies in the case of the General Organization for the Development of Exports) of approximately 64 and 139 million pounds in 1959/60 and 1964/65 respectively. As it appears in the following table, government business in transport, communications and storage contributes most of the profits in 1959/60, but government business in industry and electricity will come ahead in the fifth year of the plan after the industries, established by the Organization for the Execution of the Industrial 5-Year Plan, start producing.

Sectors	Index numbers (1959-1960 profits=100)		Sectorial profits as Percentages of Total		Profits (or losses) as Total Production Value		Percentages of Value Added	
	1959/60	**1964/65**	**1959/60**	**1964/65**	**1959/60**	**1964/65**	**1959/60**	**1964/65**
Agriculture	100	425	7	13	20	29	47	58
Industry and electricity ...	100	517	18	43	13	37	64	86
Transport, communications and storage	100	123	70	40	54	52	68	67
Financial organizations ...	100	178	3	2	58	68	72	80
Trade	100	—100	..	..	—14	8	—100	20
Housing...	100	177	2	2	81	85	93	96
TOTAL	**100**	**219**	**100**	**100**	**33**	**40**	**64**	**72**

N.B.— (. .) represents less than 1%.

F—.INVESTMENTS, THE EXTENT OF THEIR FINANCE BY PROFITS OF THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR AND THE RESULTING SURPLUS OR DEFICIT

Investments in the government business sector amounts to approximately 95 and 117 million pounds in 1959/60 and 1964/65 respectively. Government business in industry and electricity gets the largest percentage. It was followed by government business in transport, communications and storage in the base year, but in 1964/65 it will be followed by the government business in agriculture which will show a marked increase by 1964/65 due to the various programmes for horizontal expansion in agriculture.

Investments in each sector, separately, are first financed by the total profits of the government establishments it contains. If these profits were insufficient, investments — supposedly — get a share in the profits realized by the government business in the other sectors. Naturally, if the profits realized in the whole government business sector were insufficient to meet its total investments, the deficit is covered by a subsidy from the government. If a surplus is found in that sector after the finance of its investments, it is transferred to the sovereign authority revenues to be spend on various government sevices. In 1959/60 there existed a total deficit of about 35 million pounds, but in 1964/65 total profits will exceed investment requirements for the government business sector by approximately 15 million pounds. The following table shows the development and structure of investments, the extent to which they are financed by gross profits and the amount of surplus or deficit, in total and by sectors :

	Index numbers (1959-60 Investments=100)		Sectorial Investements as Percentages of Total		Gross Profits as Percentages of In v estments		Surplus (or Deficit) After Investments (Million Pound)	
	1959-1960	**1964-1965**	**1959-1960**	**1964-1965**	**1959-1960**	**1964-1965**	**1959-1960**	**1964-1965**
Agriculture	100	532	9	37	54	43	-3.8	-25.9
Industry and electricity ...	100	89	57	41	21	123	-44.3	9.6
Transport, communications and storage	100	71	33	20	142	246	11.8	29.5
Financial organizations ...	100	—	—	—	—	—	1.8	3.2
Trade	100	100	..	..	—50	—50	—0.6	—0.7
Housing	100	350	1	2	163	82	0.2	-1.0
TOTAL	**100**	**123**	**100**	**100**	**67**	**118**	**—34.9**	**14.7**

SECTION 9. — THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (1)

TABLE 61.—REVENUES, PROFITS OR LOSSES AND INVESTMENTS IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 prices and in million pounds)

	1959/1960						1964/1965					
	Revenues	Expenditures on current account (3)	Profits or losses (2)	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans and other transfer payments	Balance	Revenues	Expenditures on Current Account (3)	Profits or Losses (2)	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans and other transfer payments	Balance
	1	2	3=1—2	4	5	6=3-(4+5)	1	2	3=1—2	4	5	6=3-(4+5)
Central and executive governments	177.2	120.6	56.6	88.9	2.3	—34.6	305.9	182.1	123.8	112.0	5.5	6.3
Local Administration	19.3	11.7	7.6	6.4	1.5	—0.3	37.5	22.0	15.5	5.4	1.7	8.4
TOTAL ...	**196.5**	**132.3**	**64.2**	**95.3**	**3.8**	**—34.9**	**343.4**	**204.1**	**139.3**	**117.4**	**7.2**	**14.7**

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(1) Includes activities carried out by municipal and rural councils and provincial councils. The Cairo Electricity and Gas Administration is also included here.

(2) Capital sales are embodied within the revenues-and consequently the profits or losses-shown in this table.

(3) Consists of wages and salaries, current expenses and interests.

(Summary of preliminary estimates based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION 9. — THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR
CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
TABLE 62, REVENUES, IN DETAIL, IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65
(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/60	1964/65
Agriculture		
Al-Tahrir province	0.6	3.8
The General Organization for Land Reclamation	0.2	22.8
The General Organization for the Development of Deserts	..	21.0
The Development and Construction Organization in Al-Beheira and Al-Fayoum	1.0	—
The General Organization for Agricultural Production ...	1.4	2.2
The Agrarian Reform General Organization (the Co-operation project)	13.9	14.5
Al-Awkaf's Arable Land (1)	3.3	—
The Public Domains	1.1	1.3
TOTAL (central and executive governments)	**21.5**	**65.6**
Industry and electricity		
The General Organization for Petroleum Affairs	62.1	77.0
The Insecticides Plant...	0.2	0.4
The General Organization for Government Printing Offices	1.7	2.6
The Military Factories	6.0	23.5
The Organization for the Execution of the Industrial 5-Year Plan	—	30.0
The Aswan Dam Hydro-Electric Power Station	—	3.0
SUB-TOTAL (central and executive gov) ...	**70.0**	**136.5**
Municipalities lighting operations (2)	11.0	19.9
Municipalities drinking water operation	4.8	6.3
SUB-TOTAL (Local admin.)	**15.8**	**26.2**
TOTAL	**85.8**	**162.7**
Transport, communications and Storage		
Railways Organization (3)	24.5	27.5
The General Organization for Inland Water Transport ...	0.2	0.6
The Suez Canal	45.7	50.2
The Telecommunications Organization	7.5	11.6
The Post Office	2.8	4.1
The General Organization for Storage	..	2.0
SUB-TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**80.7**	**96.0**
Municipalities Transport Organizations (Local admin.) ...	3.1	10.4
TOTAL	**83.8**	**106.4**

SECTION 9.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

TABLE 62. (*contd.*)

	1959/60	**1964/65**
Financial Organizations		
The Economic Organization (4)...	2.6	4.1
The Insurance and Pensions Funds (5)	0.3	0.4
The Post Savings Fund	0.2	0.2
TOTAL (central and executive governments). ...	**3.1**	**4.7**
Trade		
The General Organization for Exhibitions and International Fairs	0.1	0.2
The General Organization for the Development of Exports	0.6	1.1
TOTAL (central and executive governments)	**0.7**	**1.3**
Housing		
Al-Awkafs' Buildings (central and executive governments)	1.2	1.8
Municipalities Economic Housing (local administration) ...	0.4	0.9
TOTAL	**1.6**	**2.7**
Grand Total		
Central and executive governments	177.2	305.9
Local administration	19.3	37.5
GRAND TOTAL	**196.5**	**343.4**

N.B.— (. .) Represents less than 0.1 million pounds.

(1) Since 1960 Al-Awkaf's arable land was handed over to the Agrarian Reform Organization to be distributed among the people.

(2) Includes the Cairo Electricity and Gas Administration.

(3) Revenues of the Railways Organization include revenues from capital sales amounted to 1.0 and 0.5 million pounds in 1959/60 and 1964/65 respectively.

(4) Revenues represent returns from stocks owned by the Organization.

(5) Figures shown represent the value of production. They are revenues resulting from the exploitation of the Funds money reduced by the amount of compensations and remunerations paid to employees and workers covered by these Funds.

(Preliminary estimates for the government organizations shown in the table based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION 9.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

CENTRAL & EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS & LOCAL ADMIMISTRATION

TABLE 63.—TOTAL EXPENDITURES ON WAGES, CURRENT EXPENSES, INVESTMENTS AND TRANSFER PAYMENTS IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/60					1964/65				
	Total	Wages	Current expenses	Investments	Transfer payments	Total	Wages	Current expenses	Investments	Transfer payments
Agriculture :										
Al-Tahrir Province	**5.4**	0.4	1.2	3.8	—	**5.5**	1.0	2.5	2.0	—
The General Organization for Land Reclamation (¹)	**2.9**	0.5	0.9	1.5	—	**51.1**	8.2	17.1	24.6	1.2
The General Organization for Development of Deserts ...	**2.0**	0.5	0.4	1.1	—	**25.7**	1.5	9.0	15.2	—
The Development and Construction Organization in Al-Beheira and Al-Fayoum	**1.2**	0.1	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
The General Organization for Agricultural Production... ...	**1.8**	0.8	0.6	0.4	—	**1.8**	0.9	0.8	0.1	—
The Agrarian Reform General Organization (The Cooperation Project)	**10.4**	2.2	7.8	0.4	—	**6.9**	1.3	4.0	1.6	—
Al-Awkaf's arable land (²)	**1.2**	0.2	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Public Domains	**0.4**	0.3	..	0.1	—	**0.5**	0.4	..	0.1	—
TOTAL (central and executive govt.)	**25.3**	**5.0**	**12.1**	**8.2**	—	**91.5**	**13.3**	**33.4**	**43.6**	**1.2**

Industry and Electricity :

The General Organization for Petroleum Affairs (3)	**60.8**	0.8	56.7	2.6	0.7	**71.2**	1.2	69.3	..	0.7
The Insecticides Plant	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	..	—	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	—	—
The General Organization for Gov't Printing Offices	**1.7**	0.8	0.8	0.1	—	**2.3**	0.9	1.1	0.3	—
The Military Factories	**6.5**	1.5	3.2	1.8	—	**15.5**	3.0	11.5	1.0	—
The Organization for Execution of the Industrial 5-Year Plan	**45.5**	0.5	0.9	44.1	—	**46.0**	0.9	1.5	43.6	—
The Aswan Dam hydro-electric power station	—	—	—	—	—	**0.4**	0.1	0.3	—	—
SUB-TOTAL (central and executive govt.)	**114.8**	**3.7**	**61.8**	**48.6**	**0.7**	**135.7**	**6.2**	**83.9**	**44.9**	**0.7**
Municipalities, lighting operations (4)	**11.4**	1.6	3.9	4.2	1.7	**12.3**	1.9	7.1	1.6	1.7
Municipalities, drinking water operations	**3.9**	0.6	2.0	1.3	—	**5.1**	0.8	2.6	1.7	—
SUB-TOTAL (local administration)	**115.3**	**2.2**	**5.9**	**5.5**	**1.7**	**17.4**	**2.7**	**9.7**	**3.3**	**1.7**
TOTAL...	**130.1**	**5.9**	**67.7**	**54.1**	**2.4**	**153.1**	**8.9**	**93.6**	**48.2**	**2.4**

N.B.— (. .) represents less than 0.1 million pounds.

(1) Transfer payments in 1964/65 include interests of 0.2 million pounds and installments for repayment of loans of 1.0 million pounds.

(2) Since 1960 Al-Awkaf's arable land was handed over to the Agrarian Reform General Organization to be distributed among the people.

(3) Transfer payments include interests of 0.2 million pounds and installments for repayment of loans of 0.5 million pounds in both 1959/60 and 1964/65.

(4) Includes the Cairo Electricity and Gas Administration. Also the transfer payments' figures in both 1959/60 and 1964/65 include 0.5 million pounds paid by that administration as interests on its loans as well as 1.2 million pounds installments for repayment of loans.

TABLE 63. (*contd.*)

	1959/60					1964/65				
	Total	Wages	Current expenses	Investments	Transfer payments	Total	Wages	Current expenses	Investments	Transfer Payments
Transport, communications and storage:										
Railways Organization	**30.5**	11.8	7.9	10.8	—	**37.7**	12.2	9.3	16.2	—
The General Organization for Inland Water Transport	**0.4**	0.1	..	0 3	—	**0.3**	0.2	0.1	..	—
The Suez Canal (5)	**27 3**	3.3	5.0	17.5	1.5	**13.4**	3.9	5.6	—	3.9
The Telecommunications Organization	**7.8**	4.2	0.7	2.9	—	**10.6**	5.6	1.0	4.0	—
The Post Office	**2.8**	1.4	1.0	0.4	—	**3.5**	1.8	1.3	0.4	—
The General Organization for Storage	..	..	..	..	—	**1.8**	0.2	0.2	1.4	—
SUB-TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**68.8**	**20.8**	**14.6**	**31.9**	**1.5**	**67.3**	**23.9**	**17.5**	**22.0**	**3.9**
Municipalities' transport organizations (local admin.)	3.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	—	9.6	4.2	4.8	0.6	—
TOTAL	**72.0**	**22.4**	**16.1**	**32.0**	**1.5**	**67.9**	**28.1**	**22.3**	**22.6**	**3.9**
Financial Organizations:										
The Economic Organization	**0.9**	0.5	0.4	—	—	**1.1**	0.6	0.5	—	—
The Insurance and Pensions Funds	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	—	—	**0.2**	0 1	0.1	—	—
The Post Savings Fund	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	—	—	**0.2**	0.1	0.1	—	—
TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**1.3**	**0.7**	**0.6**	—	—	**1.5**	**0.8**	**0.7**	—	—

Trade:										
The General Organization for Exhibitions and International Fairs	**0.3**	0.1	..	0.2	—	**0.5**	0.2	0.1	0.2	—
The General Organization for the Development of Exports (6)	**1.0**	0.1	0.6	..	0.3	**1.5**	0.2	0.7	..	0.6
TOTAL (central and executive govt.)...	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**2.0**	**0.4**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**
Housing:										
Al-Awkaf's buildings (central and executive govt.)... ...	**0.3**	0.1	0.2	..	—	**1.6**	0.1	0.2	1.3	—
Municipalities' economic housing (7) (local admin.)... ...	**1.1**	..	..	0.8	0.3	**2.1**	..	0.1	1.5	0.5
TOTAL	**1.4**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**3.7**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**2.8**	0.5
Grand total:										
Central and Executive Governments	**211.8**	30.5	89.9	88.9	2.5	**299.6**	44.7	136.5	112.0	6.4
Local Administration	**19.6**	3.8	7.4	6.4	2.0	**29.1**	6.9	14.6	5.4	2.2
GRAND TOTAL	**231.4**	**34.3**	**97.3**	**95.3**	**4.5**	**328.7**	**51.6**	**151.1**	**117.4**	**8.6**

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(5) Transfer payments contain the reserve for the pensions due to employees and worners before July 26, 1956 which amounts to 1.5 million pounds in 1959/60 and 1964/65. They also include installments for repayment of the loan of the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction in 1960/61 and 1964/65. In each of these two years interests will amount to 0.5 million pounds.

(6) Transfer payments represent export subsidies.

(7) Transfer payments represent the cost of land purchase.

(Preliminary estimates for the government organizations shown in the table based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION 9.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 64.—SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND THE VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP WHICH COMPRISE PROFITS, FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION AND INTERESTS, IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Sectors	1959/1960					1964/1965				
	Total value of production	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership		Total value of production	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	
				Gross profits	Interests				Gross profits	Interests
Agriculture	21.5	9.4	5.0	4.4	—	65.6	32.2	13.3	18.7	0.2
Industry and electricity	85.8	18.1	5.9	11.5	0.7	162.7	69.1	8.9	59.5	0.7
Transport, communications and storage	82.8	66.7	22.4	44.3	—	105.9	83.6	28.1	55.0	0.5
Financial organizations	3.1	2.5	0.7	1.8	—	4.7	4.0	0.8	3.2	—
Trade	0.7	0.1	0.2	—0.1	—	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	—
Housing	1.6	1.4	0.1	1.3	—	2.7	2.4	0.1	2.3	—
TOTAL	**195.5**	**98.2**	**34.3**	**63.2**	**0.7**	**342.9**	**191.8**	**51 6**	**138.8**	**1.4**

(Summary of preliminary estimates based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION 9.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

CENTRAL & EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS

TABLE 65.—SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND THE VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP WHICH COMPRISE PROFITS, FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION AND INTERESTS, IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Sectors	1959/1960					1964/1965				
	Total value of production	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership		Total value of production	Totol value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	
				Gross profits	Interests				Gross profits	Interests
Agriculture	21.5	9.4	5.0	4.4	—	65.6	32.2	13.3	18.7	0.2
Industry and electricity	70.0	8.2	3.7	4.3	0.2	136.5	52.6	6.2	46.2	0.2
Transport, communications & storage	79.7	65.1	20.8	44.3	—	95.5	78.0	23.9	53.6	0.5
Financial organizations...	3.1	2.5	0.7	1.8	—	4.7	4.0	0.8	3.2	—
Trade	0.7	0.1	0.2	−0.1	—	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	—
Housing	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	—	1.8	1.6	0.1	1.5	—
TOTAL	**176.2**	**86.3**	**30.5**	**55.6**	**0.2**	**305.4**	**168.9**	44.7	123.3	0.9

(Summary of preliminary estimates based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION 9.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 66.—SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND THE VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP WHICH COMPRISE PROFITS, FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION AND INTERESTS, IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965

(*at 1959/1960 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

Sectors	1959–1960					1964–1965				
	Total value of production	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership		Total value of production	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	
				Gross profits	Interests				Gross profits	Interests
Industry and electricity	15.8	9.9	2.2	7.2	0.5	26.2	16.5	2.7	13.3	0.5
Transport, communications and storage	3.1	1.6	1.6	—	—	10.4	5.6	4.2	1.4	—
Housing	0.4	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.9	0.8	..	0.8	—
TOTAL	**19.3**	**11.9**	**3.8**	**7.6**	**0.5**	**37.5**	**22.9**	**6.9**	**15.5**	**0.5**

N.B.— (..) represents less than 0.1 million pounds.

(Summary of preliminary esimates based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

TABLE 67

Details of the Total Value of Production and the Value Added Distributed between Wages and Salaries and Returns to Ownership which Comprise Profits, Fixed Assets' Depreciation and Interests in 1959/1960 and 1964/65.

SECTION 9.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 67.—DETAILS OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND THE VALUE ADDED DISTRIBUTED BETWEEN WAGES AND SALARIES AND RETURNS TO OWNERSHIP WHICH COMPRISE PROFITS, FIXED ASSETS' DEPRECIATION AND INTERESTS IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/65

(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

	1959/60					1964/65				
	Total value of prod.	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership		Total value of prod.	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to ownership	
				Gross profits	Interests				Gross profits	Interests
Agriculture :										
Al-Tahrir Province	0.6	—0.6	0.4	—1.0	—	3.8	1.3	1.0	0.3	—
The General Organization for Land Reclamation	0.2	—0.7	0.5	—1.2	—	22.8	5.7	8.2	—2 7	0.2
The General Organization for The Development of Deserts	..	—0.4	0.5	—0.9	—	21.0	12.0	1.5	10.5	—
The Development and Construction Organization in Al-Buheira and Al-Fayoum	1.0	0 8	0.1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
The General Organization for Agricultural Production	1.4	0.8	0.8	..	—	2.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	—
The Agrarian Reform General Organization	13.9	6.1	2.2	3.9	—	14.5	10.5	1.3	9.2	—

Al-Awkaf's arable land	3.3	2.3	0.2	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Public Domains...	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.8	—	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.9	—
TOTAL (central & executive gov.) ...	**21.5**	**9.4**	**5.0**	**4.4**	—	**65.6**	**32.2**	**13.3**	**18.7**	**0.2**
Industry and electricity :										
The General Organization for Petroleum Affairs	62.1	5.4	0.8	4.4	0.2	77.0	7.7	1.2	6.3	0.2
The Insecticides Plant	0.2	—	0.1	—0.1	—	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	—
The General Organization for Gov't Printing Offices	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	—	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.6	—
The Military Factories	6.0	2.8	1.5	1.3	—	23.5	12.0	3.0	9.0	—
The Organization for the Execution of the Industrial 5-Year Plan ...	—	—0.9	0.5	—1.4	—	30.0	28.5	0.9	27.6	—
The Aswan Dam hydro-electric power station	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	2.7	0.1	2.6	—
SUB-TOTAL (central & executive gov.)	**70.0**	**8.2**	**3.7**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**136.5**	**52.6**	**6.2**	**46.2**	**0.2**
Municipalities' lighting operations...	11.0	7.1	1.6	5.0	0.5	19.9	12.8	1.9	10.4	0.5
Municipalities' drinking water Operations	4.8	2.8	0.6	2.2	—	6.3	3.7	0.8	2.9	—
SUB-TOTAL (local admin.)	**15.8**	**9.9**	**2.2**	**7.2**	**0.5**	**26.2**	**16.5**	**2.7**	**13.3**	**0.5**
TOTAL	**85.8**	**18.1**	**5.9**	**11.5**	**0.7**	**162.7**	**69.1**	**8.9**	**59.5**	**0.7**

TABLE 67 (*contd.*)

	1959/60					1964/65				
	Total value of Prod.	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to Ownership		Total value of Prod.	Total value added	Wages and salaries	Returns to Ownership	
				Gross Profits	Interests				Gross Profits	Interests
Transport, communications and storage:										
Railways Organization	23.5	15.6	11.8	3.8	—	27.0	17.7	12.2	5.5	—
The General Organization for Inland Water Transport	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	—
The Suez Canal...	45.7	40.7	3.3	37.4	—	50.2	44.6	3.9	40.2	0.5
The Telecommunications Organization	7.5	6.8	4.2	2.6	—	11.6	10.6	5.6	5.0	—
The Post Office...	2.8	1.8	1.4	0.4	—	4.1	2.8	1.8	1.0	—
The General Organization for Storage	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	1.8	0.2	1.6	—
SUB-TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**79.7**	**65.1**	**20.8**	**44.3**	—	**95.5**	**78.0**	**23.9**	**53.6**	**0.5**
Municipalities' transport organizations (local admin)	3.1	1.6	1.6	—	—	10.4	5.6	4.2	1.4	—
TOTAL	**82.8**	**66.7**	**22.4**	**44.3**	—	**105.9**	**83.6**	**28.1**	**55.0**	**0.5**

Financial organizations :										
The Economic Organization	2.6	2.2	0.5	1.7	—	4.1	3.6	0.6	3.0	—
Insurance and Pensions Funds ...	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	—
The Post Savings Fund	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—
TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**3.1**	**2.5**	**0.7**	**1.8**	—	**4.7**	**4.0**	**0.8**	**3.2**	—
Trade :										
The General Organization for Exhibitions and International Fairs	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	—	0.2	0.1	0.2	—0.1	—
The General Organization for the Development of Exports	0.6	—	0.1	—0.1	—	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	—
TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**—0.1**	—	**1.3**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.1**	—
Housing :										
Al-Awkaf's buildings (central and executive gov.)	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.9	—	1.8	1.6	0.1	1.5	—
Minicipalities' economic housing (local admin)...	0.4	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.9	0.8	—	0.8	—
TOTAL	**1.6**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**1.3**	—	**2.7**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**2.3**	—
Grand total :										
Central and executive governments	176.2	86.3	30.5	55.6	0.2	305.4	168.9	44.7	123.3	0.9
Local administration	19.3	11.9	3.8	7.6	0.5	37.5	22.9	6.9	15.5	0.5
GRAND TOTAL	**195.5**	**98.2**	**34.3**	**63.2**	**0.7**	**342.9**	**191.8**	**51.6**	**138.8**	**1.4**

N.B.— (. .) represents less than 0.1 million pounds.

(Preliminary estimates for the government organizations shown in the table based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION 9.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 68.—SUMMARY OF THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT SHOWING INVESTMENTS, INSTALLMENTS FOR THE REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR FINANCE BY PROFITS GENERATED IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Sectors	1959/60					1964/65				
	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans and transfers from profits	Total	Profits or losses	Balance (1)	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans and transfers from profits	Total	Profits or losses	Balance (1)
Agriculture...	8.2	—	8.2	4.4	-3.8	43.6	1.0	44.6	18.7	-25.9
Industry and electricity	54.1	1.7	55.8	11.5	-44.3	48.2	1.7	49.9	59.5	9.6
Transport, communications and storage	32.0	1.5	33.5	45.3	11.8	22.6	3.4	26.0	55.5	29.5
Financial organizations	—	—	—	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	3.2	3.2
Trade	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	-0.7
Housing	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.2	2.8	0.5	3.3	2.3	-1.0
TOTAL	**95.3**	**3.8**	**99.1**	**64.2**	**-34.9**	**117.4**	**7.2**	**124.6**	**139.3**	**14.7**

(1) The balance here is the net amount left after financing the investments and the installments for the repayment of loans by realized profits. The total of the balance, when positive, represents the net profit of the business sector transferred to government. When the total is negative, it represents a net loss that has to be met by a subsidy from the government.

(Summary of preliminary estimates based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION 9.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR
CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS

TABLE 69.—SUMMARY OF THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT SHOWING INVESTMENTS, INSTALLMENTS FOR THE REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR FINANCE BY PROFITS GENERATED IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

SECTORS	1959/60					1964/65				
	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans and transfers from profits	TOTAL	Profits of losses	Balance (1)	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans and transfers from profits	TOTAL	Profits of losses	Balance (1)
Agriculture	8.2	—	8.2	4.4	-3.8	43.6	1.0	44.6	18.7	-25.9
Industry and electricity	48.6	0.5	49.1	4.3	-44.8	44.9	0.5	45.4	46.2	0.8
Transport, communications and storage	31.9	1.5	33.4	45.3	11.9	22.0	3.4	25.4	54.1	28.7
Financial organizations	—	—	—	1.8	1.8	—	—	—	3.2	3.2
Trade	0.2	0.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.1	-0.7
Housing...	..	—	—	0.9	0.9	1.3	—	1.3	1.5	0.2
TOTAL	**88.9**	**2.3**	**91.2**	**56.6**	**-34.6**	**112.0**	**5.5**	**117.5**	**123.8**	**6.3**

N.B.— (. .) represents less than 0.1 million pounds.

(1) The balance here is the net amount left after financing the investments and the installments for the repayment of loans by realized profits. The total of the balance, when positive, represents the net profit of the business sector transferred to government. When the total is negative, it represents a net loss than to be met by a subsidy from the government.

(Summary of preliminary estimates based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION 9.— THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 70.—SUMMARY OF THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT SHOWING INVESTMENTS, INSTALLMENTS FOR THE REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND THE EXTENT OF THEIR FINANCE BY PROFITS GENERATED IN THE VARIOUS SECTORS IN 1959/60 AND 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Sectors	1959/60					1964/65				
	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans and trans-fers from Profits	Total	Profits or losses	Balance (1)	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans and trans-fers from profits	Total	Profits or losses	Balance (1)
Industry and electricity	5.5	1.2	6.7	7.2	0.5	3.3	1.2	4.5	13.3	8.8
Transport, communications and storage	0.1	—	0.1	—	—0.1	0.6	—	0.6	1.4	0.8
Housing...	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	—0.7	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.8	—1.2
TOTAL	**6.4**	**1.5**	**7.9**	**7.6**	**—0.3**	**5.4**	**1.7**	**7.1**	**15.5**	**8.4**

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(1) The balance here is the net amount left after financing the investments and the installments for the repayment of loans by realized profits. The total of the balance, when positive, represents the net profit of the business sector transferred to government. When the total is negative, it represents a net loss than to be met by a subsidy from the government.

(Summary of preliminary estimates based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

TABLE 71

The Capital Account Resources and Uses in 1959/1960 and 1964/1965

CENTRAL AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENTS

TABLE 71.—THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT—RESOURCES

(*at 1959/1960 Prices*

	1959/1960		
	RESOURCES		
	Profits or losses	Subsidy from government (¹)	TOTAL
Agriculture :			
Al-Tahrir Province	— 1.0	4.8	3.8
The General Organization for Land Reclamation	— 1.2	2.7	1.5
The General Organization for the Development of Deserts	— 0.7	2.0	1.1
The Develop. and Construction Orgn. in Al-Beheira and Al-Fayoum	0.9	1.2	1.9
The General Orgn. for Agricultural Production	..	0.4	0.4
The Agrarian Reform General Organization	3.9	—	3.9
Al Awkaf's arable land (³)	2.1	—	2.1
The Public Domains	0.8	—	0.8
TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**4.4**	**11.1**	**15.5**
Industry and electricity :			
The General Orgn. for Petroleum Affairs	4.4	1.5	5.9
The Insecticides Plant	— 0.1	0.1	—
The General Orgn. for Gov't. Printing Offices	0.1	—	0.1
The Military Factories	1.3	0.5	1.8
The Orgn. for the Execution of the Industrial 5-Year Plan	— 1.4	45.5	44.1
The Aswan Dam hydro-electric power station...	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL (central and executive govt.)	**4.3**	**47.6**	**51.9**
Municipalities' lighting operations (⁴)	5.0	2.4	7.4
Municipalities' drinking water operations	2.2	—	2.2
SUB-TOTAL (local admin.)	**7.2**	**2.4**	**9.6**
TOTAL	**11.5**	**50.0**	**61.5**
Transport, communications and storage :			
Railways Organization(⁵)...	4.8	6.0	10.8
The General Orgn. for Inland Water Transport	0.1	0.2	0.3
The Suez Canal (⁶)	37.4	—	37.4
The Telecommunications Organization	2.6	2.2	4.8

BUSINESS SECTOR
AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION
AND USES IN 1959/1960 AND 1964/1965
and in Million Pounds)

				1964/1965						
USES				RESOURCES			USES			
Investments	Installments for repayment of loans (²)	TOTAL	BALANCE	Profits or losses	Subsidy from government (¹)	TOTAL	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans (²)	TOTAL	BALANCE
3.8	-	3.8	—	0.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	—	2.0	—
1.5	—	1.5	—	—2.7	28.3	25.6	24.6	1.0	25.6	-
1.1	—	1.1	-	10.5	4.7	15.2	15.2	—	15.2	—
0.9	—	0.9	1.0	-	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.4	-	0.4	—	0.5	-	0.5	0.1	—	0.1	0.4
0.4	-	0.4	3.5	9.2	—	9.2	1.6	—	1.6	7.6
—	—	—	2.1	—	-	—	—	—	—	—
0.1	—	0.1	0.7	0.9	—	0.9	0.1	-	0.1	0.8
8.2	—	**8.2**	**7.3**	**18.7**	**34.7**	**53.4**	**43.6**	**1.0**	**44.6**	**8.8**
2.6	0.5	3.1	2.8	6.3	—	6.3	..	0.5	0.5	5.8
..	—	..	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
0.1	—	0.1	—	0.6	—	0.6	0.3	—	0.3	0.3
1.8	—	1.8	—	9.0	—	9.0	1.0	—	1.0	8.0
44.1	—	44.1	—	27.6	16.0	43.6	43.6	—	43.6	—
—	—	—	—	2.6	—	2.6	—	—	—	2.6
48.6	**0.5**	**49.1**	**2.8**	**46.2**	**16.0**	**62.2**	**44.9**	**0.5**	**45.4**	**16.8**
4.2	1.2	5.4	2.0	10.4	—	10.4	1.6	1.2	2.8	7.6
1.3	—	1.3	0.9	2.9	—	2.9	1.7	—	1.7	1.2
5.5	**1.2**	**6.7**	**2.9**	**13.3**	—	**13.3**	**3.3**	**1.2**	**4.5**	**8.8**
54.1	**1.7**	**55.8**	**5.7**	**59.5**	**16.0**	**75.5**	**48.2**	**1.7**	**49.9**	**25.6**
10.8	—	10.8	—	6.0	10.2	16.2	16.2	—	16.2	—
0.3	—	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.3	..	—	..	0.3
17.5	1.5	19.0	18.4	40.2	—	40.2	—	3.4	3.4	36.8
2.9	—	2.9	1.9	5.0	—	5.0	4.0	—	4.0	1.0

TABLE 71

	1959/1960		
	RESOURCES		
	Profits or losses	Subsidy from government (1)	TOTAL
Transport, communications and storage (contd.)			
The Post Office	0.4	—	0.4
The General Organization for Storage...	—	—	—
SUB—TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**45.3**	**8.4**	**53.7**
Minicipalities, transport organizations (local admin.) ...	—	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	**45.3**	**8.5**	**53.8**
Financial Organization			
The Economic Organization	1.7	—	1.7
The Insurance and Pensions Funds	0.1	—	0.1
The Post Savings Fund	—	—	—
TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**1.8**	—	**1.8**
Trade			
The General Organization for Exhibitions and International Fairs.	—	0.2	0.2
The General Organization for the Development of Exports (7)	— 0.1	0.4	0.3
TOTAL (central and executive gov.)	**— 0.1**	**0.6**	**0.5**
Housing			
Al-Awkaf's buildings (central and executive gov.)	0.9	—	0.9
Municipalities, economic housing (local admin.)	0.4	0.7	1.1
TOTAL	**1.3**	**0.7**	**2.0**
Grand total			
Central and executive governments	56.6	67.7	124.3
Local administration...	7.6	3.2	10.8
GRAND TOTAL	**64.2**	**70.9**	**135.1**

N.B.— (. .) Represents less than 0.1 million pounds.

(1) The government subsidy in 1959/1960 includes both the capital subsidy mentioned in the budget for the development of the national production and the subsidy used to meet the deficit in the activities losses after financing the investments and the instalments for repayment of loans.

(2) This column also includes transfers from profits.

(3) Since 1960 Al-Awkaf's arable land was handed over to the Agrarian Reform General Organization to be distributed among the people.

(4) Includes the Cairo Electricity and Gas Administration. Also the government subsidy in 1959/60 represents the capital subsidy stated in the national produtcion development budget.

(contd.)

Uses				1964/1965						
				Resources			Uses			
Investments	Installments for repayment of loans (2)	Total	Balance	Profits or losses	Subsidy from government (1)	Total	Investments	Installments for repayment of loans (2)	Total	Balance
0.4	—	0.4	—	1.0	—	1.0	0.4	—	0.4	0.6
—	—	—	—	1.6	—	1.6	1.4	—	1.4	0.2
31.9	**1.5**	**33.4**	**20.3**	**54.1**	**10.2**	**64.3**	**22.0**	**3.4**	**25.4**	**38.9**
0.1	—	0.1	—	1.4	—	1.4	0.6	—	0.6	0.8
32.0	**1.5**	**33.5**	**20.3**	**55.5**	**10.2**	**65.7**	**22.6**	**3.4**	**26.0**	**39.7**
—	—	—	1.7	3.0	—	3.0	—	—	—	3.0
—	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	**1.8**	**3.2**	—	**3.2**	—	—	—	**3.2**
0.2	—	0.2	—	—0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—
—	0.3	0.3	—	0.2	0.4	0.6	—	0.6	0.6	—
0.2	**0.3**	**0.5**	—	**0.1**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.8**	—
—	—	—	0.9	1.5	—	1.5	1.3	—	1.3	0.2
0.8	0.3	1.1	—	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.0	—
0.8	**0.3**	**1.1**	**0.9**	**2.3**	**1.2**	**3.5**	**2.8**	**0.5**	**3.3**	**0.2**
88.9	**2.3**	91.2	33.1	123.8	61.6	185.4	112.0	5.5	117.5	67.9
6.4	1.5	7.9	2.9	15.5	1.2	16.7	5.4	1.7	7.1	9·6
95.3	**3.8**	**99.1**	**36.0**	**139.3**	**62.8**	**202.1**	**117.4**	**7.2**	**124.6**	**77·5**

(5) The Organization's profits include 1.0 and 0.5 million pounds revenues from capital sales in 1959/1960 and 1964/1965 respectively.

(6) Figures for the repayment of loans and transfers from profits in 1959/1965 and 1964/65 include 1.5 million pounds representing the reserve for the pensions due to the employees and workers before July 26, 1956. The remainder in 1964/1965 which amounts to 1.9 million pounds, stands for the installments for the repayment of the loans of the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction.

(7) Figures mentioned as transfers from profits represent export subsidies.

(Preliminary estimates for the government organizations shown in the table based on the partial information that could be obtained by the National Planning Committee).

SECTION TEN

The Use of National Accounts in National Planning

The National Budget for 1964/65 and the National Accounts for 1959/60 for the Southern Region of the U.A.R.

SECTION TEN

THE USE OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS IN NATIONAL PLANNING

NATIONAL ACCOUNTING AS A MEANS FOR PRESENTING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

1.—Overall planning, being an arrangement and organization of the efforts carried out by the member of the society whether natural or legal, means the coordination of the activities of individuals and private and public organization in all economic and social fields in order to attain certain objectives. Organization in this sense has to be achieved according to definite rules and within the limits imposed by the interrelationship existing between various activities, and resulting from the fact that none of these activities can be found separately in life, but each depends, to a certain degree or another, on the other activities. In other words, interference, by any way, in any of the economic or social phases of the society results in repercussions in the remaining phases the importance of which depends upon the interrelationship between the latter phases and the one intervened with.

These rules, limiting the planners, ability to arrange and organize, are by their own nature of the type that connects causes with consequences in a logical way. To get to these rules and to use them in an effective practical manner, one has to deduce them from actual occurances and practical experiences.

Hence, planners innovated the use of national accounting as a tool for the presentation of economic activities during any specific period and for the follow up of their development through time, since national accounting constitutes an easy and effective tool in following up the results of the execution of investment programmes and projects undertaken by government or the private sector.

2.—The use of national accounting by the National Planning Committee is not new. It goes back to 1955 when the technical staff of the Committee carried out the first attempt to construct national accounts for the economic activities of the year 1953. This was followed by a number of attempts to portray the activities carried out in the years 1954-1958. The last of the attempts was the balancing accounts prepared for the 1959 calendar year and the 1959/60 fiscal one.

Presently, construction of national accounts developed to be part of the routine work done by the technical staff of the National Planning Committee in order to construct an overall picture of the economic actions undertaken by all elements of the national economic in all spheres of economic activities.

SELECTION OF AN ADEQUATE FRAME OF ACCOUNTANCY FOR THE ECONOMY IN THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE U.A.R.

3.—In choosing the frame of accountancy according to which the aforementioned picture was to be prepared, the National Planning Committee benefitted to the utmost extent from the experiments & experiences of other countries in the field of planning. Methods and ways of thinking prevailing in countries belonging to both Western and Eastern Blocks were utilized as far as they were serving the objectives of planning in our socialist, cooperative and democratic society. Thus, a system of accounting was reached according to which the most important economic transactions undertaken and the organizations undertaking them were recorded and exposed in a frame characterized by a great degree of elasticity that assists in answering the various questions and problems facing the Planning Committee in the Southern Region of the Republic with respect to the determination of the objectives of the development policy and the selection of the most suitable procedures for its execution that guarantee the attainment of the objectives chosen by our Arab Society.

In the selection of the frame of accountancy, due consideration was given to make it useful for the analysis of the extent of coordination between individual projects and any general investment programme that has its own specified production objectives and its commodity and financial resources upon which it depends for its implementation. Consideration was also given to select a frame that fits for carrying out different economic analyses seeking an optimum allocation of economic resources. Also due to the importance of the problem of finance, the role of capital and monetary markets and their anticipated development, the applied frame of accountancy points out lending & borrowing transactions in a way that reveals how and to what exent they are related to actual flows of goods and services and to corresponding monetary flows in terms of incomes and transfer payments.

4.—In order to represent and follow up the economic activities carried out during any specific period, the Southern Region's national accounts measure and record all tangible transactions undertaken by individuals, various business establishments and government organizations as an expression of their activities in the economic sphere. These transactions are then classified in such a manner that explains the characteristics of such activities and brings forward the aspects to which planners pay especial attention for reasons related to the strategy of organizing and coordinating various efforts. To achieve this, the following principles were applied in classifying the above mentioned transactions.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ECONOMIC UNITS PERFORMING THE TRANSACTIONS

5.—The Egyptian accounts distinguish between four natural and legal groups, namely :

(*a*) the business sector,
(*b*) the household sector,
(*c*) the government administration sector, and
(*d*) the outside world sector.

The business sector consists of all economic units the transactoins of which are related to production or investment leading to an increase in the productive powers in the future.

The household sector comprises individuals aiming, by their activities, at the satisfaction of their living needs, as will as non-profit seeking organizations such as charitable societies, etc.

The government administration sector contains the public organizations and the various government departements that undertake to furnish collective services to the society, either of the classical type connected with the sovereign authority such as security and justice or of the type the government provides for the benefit of the people and not for profit.

The outside world sector is composed of all individuals, organizations and establishments that exist beyond the national boundaries and have business contacts with the previously mentioned local sectors through either commercial or financial exchanges.

6.—In classifying the economic units according to the aforementioned main sectors, the applied frame of accountancy taken notice of the factor of homegenity based on economic, organizational, social and techological considerations.

With respect to the economic considerations, the frame distinguishes between consumptive units on the basis of the level of their incomes. It also pays attention to the need for differentiating between the basic economic functions undertaken by the economic units in their transactions with each other. Thus it distinguishes between transactions related to consumption, investment and production. In addition distinction of transactions on the basic of other economic considerations is also made.

With regard to social considerations, the frame uses more than one basis for the classification of the household sector such as the family size, the occupation of the head of the family and the main source of his income. Also, in classifying the government administration sector, the frame distinguishes between not less than six basic functions carried out by the ministries and departments constituting the government administration such as defence, security, justice aducation, health, etc.

7.—In the application of the organizational considerations to the classification of the business sector, the Egyptian accounts distinguish between business establishments controlled by the government and those falling outside such control. With respect to the former, the accounts recognize four groups, namely :

(*a*) establishments controlled by the government since they came to existence, such as the railways, the telephone and telegraph and similar departments and administrations the transactions of which are included in the accounts of the state budget.

(*b*) establishments owned by the state as a result of nationalization, such as the Suez Canal, the Misr Bank and the National Bank.

(*c*) establishments entirely owned by the Economic Organization.

(*d*) establishments partly owneed by the state (through the Economic Organization).

The significace of such classification with regard to the ability of the State to orient the production, investment and employment policies in the business sector, needs no further comment.

With regard to the classification of the private business establishments, the frame of accountancy used divides them into two groups according to the degree of their subordination to government control. The first is the organized sector which consists of all companies covered by the law No. 26 for the year 1954 concerned with the organization of joint stock companies. The second group is composed of individual establishments and individual partnerships the organization of which is controlled only by some general rules and laws, and hence the State's ability to direct their economic policies is limited.

CLASSIFICATION OF INTER-SECTOR TRANSACTIONS

8.—The frame of accountancy used distinguishes between transactions related to goods and services, transactions related to factors of production and transfer payments such as taxes and subsidies and transactions leading to the creation of financial claims and obligations. These groups of transactions are then further classified in much greater detail. The first group (the goods and services transactions) contains not less than 74 sets of goods and services. The second contains 30 sets and a similar figure is reached in the case of financial transactions.

Since planning aims at securing development and raising the standard of living through the increase in production and the improvement in its distribution between consumption and investment, the applied frame of accountancy takes in consideration the necessity of distinguishing betwen basic economic functions performed while carrying out each type of transaction.

9.—To manifest the interrelationships between sectors and the effect the actions of any has on the others, the accounts record the aforementioned transactions in the form of cross — classified tables that show the amount of various transactions carried out by each main sector. Thus the accounts appear in the form of cross-classified balances the reading of which in one direction reveals the available resources of the national economy of goods and services, the amount of incoms paid to the owners of the production factors and the amount of lending carried out by various sectors out of their own money, as well as the manner in which these resources, incomes and financial claims are distributed among various sectors and among basic economic functions connected with productions, consumption and investment.

If the tables are read in the other direction, the accounts demonstrate the details of the revenues and expenditures for each of the main sectors as a whole.

In this way, the relationship between all phases of the economic activities undertaken by the economic units is made clear, as well as the nature of the transactions concluded among them and the basic functions performed in the society while they carry out their activities. All this appears in a brief and concise table that brings out the logical correlation between its cells.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BALANCING SYSTEM REPRESENTED BY THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

10.—In several occasions, the national accounts proved to be of a great benefit to planning. It became clear, in many cases, that except for the balancing system applied by the national accounts, it would have been impossible to measure or estimate many phases of the economic activities such as the national consumption, the national saving and the shares of the government, the private and public business sectors and the household sector in the formation of these savings. The estimates arrived at by the National Planning Committee through the use of the national accounts have been of the greatest help in forcasting the volume of investments in the plan which, according to good economic policy, should correspond to the local saving ability.

The success of the national accounts in this respect-thanks to the overall balancing method-goes back to the possibility of utilizing all available statistics collected by general and private organizations for their own purposes. The application of the balancing method helped in revealing the extent of contradiction between the available statistics and in pointing out the reliable ones among them. Thus, it can be said that the application of national accounting in planning helped in coordinating the available statistics and in revealing points of weakness in them.

11.—On the basis of the balancing representation required by the national accounts, it is possible now to undertake analytical studies based on the follow up of the effects of direct relationships among the basic divisions of the economic activities. Commodity and income balances have actually been used to construct detailed input-output tables that exposed the characteristics of the production structure in particular and of the national economy in general in 1954 and 1959. These tables are the first of their kind in the whole Middle East because of the details they contain which, though may lack complete precision, had been of the utmost benefit in studying the direct and indirect effects of the investment, consumption and export policies on the local production level, on the national income and its distribution among the main factors of production and on the balance of payments.

The availability of the national accounts for 1954 and 1959 had a farreaching effect upon the possibility of applying and testing a logically sound mathematical method that had been developed for the first time in the World during the studies carried out in Cairo and by which investments could be distributed among sectors so as to acquire an optimum income.

PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET

12.—In addition to the previousely mentioned uses of the national accounts, the technical staff of the National Planning Committee used them for the preparation of a national budget for the last year of the plan after completing the data available on the production and investment foreseen for that year in accordance with estimates stated in the plan-frame. This utilization of the accountes brought to light the probable balances and unbalances in he plan and the expected trents in the developments of various elements and enteries used in the construction of the national accounts.

Preliminary national accounts have been prepared for the fiscal year 1959/1960 which is the base year for the plan, as well as an estimated national budget for 1964/65. Following are the accounting data for these two years.

THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS FOR 1959/60 AND THE NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1964/65 IN THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE U.A.R.

A.—DOMESTIC AND NATIONAL INCOMES

1.—As it could been seen from the following table the domestic income in 1959/60 amounted to 1377.5 million pounds, of which 1224.2 millions were raised in the business sector, 137.3 millions in the government administration sector and 16 millions in the household sector.

Adding the net surplus from income transactions between the Southern Region and the Outside World, which amounted to 0.4 million pounds, results in a national income of 1377.9 million pounds, at market prices, for the same year.

2.—In 1964/65, the national income is expected to be, 1901.6 million pounds, at market prices, representng an increase of about 40% in domestic income combined with an estimated deficit of 11.5 million pounds in the balance of current income transactions with the outside world.

B.—PARTICIPATION OF BASIC SECTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME

The increase in domestic income between 1959/60 and 1964/65, which amounts to 535.6 million pounds, is attributed to the increase in income procured in each of the business, household and government administration sectors in the way shown in the following table :

Sectors	Generated Income		Anticipated Increase
	1959/60	1964/65	
Business Sector :			
Private	1.126.0	1.519.4	393.4
Governmental	98.2	197.5	99.3
TOTAL	**1.224.2**	**1.716.9**	**492.7**
Household Sector	16.0	18.0	2.0
Government Administration	137.3	178.2	40.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC INCOME	**1 377.5**	**1 913.1**	**535.6**

C.—INCOME GENERATED IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR

The Private business sector :

The income generated in the business sector represents the result of the productive activities undertaken by the private profit-seeking establishments, companies and organizations in agriculture, industry, construction, transport and communications, finance and commission, internal and foreign trade, housing, health, education and various professional services.

It also represents the result of the productive activities undertaken by a number of government organizations which secure returns and which consist of :

The government business sector :

The General Organization for Petroleum Affairs, the General Organization for Railways, the General Organization for Government Printing Offices, the General Organization for Agricultural Production, the Agrerian Reform General Organization, the Public Domains Department, the Development and Construction Organization in Al-Beheira and Al-Fayoum, the General Organization for the Development of Deserts, the Organization for the Execution of the Industrial 5-Year Plan, the Organization for the Exploitation of Al-Natroun Valley, the General Organization for Storage, the General Organization for Inland Water Transport, the General Organization for the Military Factories, the Post Office, the Broadcasting General Organization, the Cairo Electricity and Gaz Administration, Al-Awkaf's Buildings and Farms, the Insecticides Plant, the Economic Organization, the Misr Bank, the National Bank, the Post Savings Fund, the Insurance and Savings Funds, the Social Insurance Organization, the Suez Canal Organization, Al-Tahrir Province and the Telecomunications Organization.

The increase in the value added in the business sector :

Table 92, included below, shows that, according to the estimates of the ministries, the value added in the business sector will increase by approximately 492.7 million pounds in 1964/65 over 1959/60. It also shows that the maximum increase will occur in the industrial sector where it will amount to 98% followed by the financial and commission, agricultural, transport and communications, other services, trade, housing, the Suez Canal and construction sectors where increases in the value added were 41, 28, 28, 26, 24, 15, 12, —2 per cent respectively.

Distribution of the income generated in the business sector :

The comparison of the estimates included in tables 72 and 73 concerned with the revenues and expenditures of the basic sectors in 1959/60 and 1964/65 shows that the business sector is foreseen to impart with the income it generates in the following way :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
1. Wages and salaries and their equivalents	393.9	518.4
2. Interests and profits	484.6	662.0
3. Direct and indirect taxes after the deduction of received subsidies	154.7	228.2
4. Subsidies, compensations and various transfer payments	17.8	31.8
5. Net transactions with the outside world	—5.2	—6.5
6. Investments in fixed and circulating capital	114.8	245.4
7. Loans through the capital market (not to business establishments)	63.6	37.6
TOTAL	**1224.2**	**1716.9**

Wages and salaries:

Table 78, which gives the details of the business sector's transactions related to production (the business sector production account) reveals that wages and salaries paid by the business establishments are constituted of the following items :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
1. Wages and salaries (in cash and in kind)	408.5	548.9
2 Net social insurance installments, after the deduction of installments collected by the social insurance organizations	—14.6	—30.5
TOTAL	**393.9**	**518.4**

Interests and profits:

Details of interests and profits are as follows :

	1959/1960	1964/1965
	(Millions Pounds)	
1. Interests	17.2	25.3
2. Net coupons of joint stock companies and remunerations of the members of the boards of directors...	17.4	26.4
3. Profits of the government establishments and organizations transferred to the government administration sector	34.3	81.4
4. Profits of the non-corporated business sector transferred to the household sector	449.9	575.5
Minus the amount collected by business establishments from each other in consequence of their financial investments (coupons of shares and interests)	—34.2	—46.6
TOTAL	**484.6**	**662.0**

Profits of the non-corporated business sector transferred to the household sector :

Profits of the non-corporated business sector transferred to the household sector represent only part of the total profits realized by the individual establishments, partnerships and other non-corporated organizations which carry out their activites in various production fields. They also include part of the wages due to the owners and the memebrs of their families who work in the establishments they own.

It is to be noticed that all that part is considered as a revenue to the household sector that can be used for consumptive purposes. The remainder of the profits is usually kept for the undertaking of specific investments in the same establishments such as the investments of farmers, owners of buildings, owners of means of transportation and the investments of merchants in stocks of commodities and the like.

Direct and indirect taxes after the deduction of subsidies :

Tables 74 and 75 show that the details of net direct and indirect taxes, compensations and other transfer payments—after the deduction of subsidies—are as follows:

		1959/60	1964/65
	Taxes and Duties	*(Million Pounds)*	
1.	Custom duties	95.6	116.6
2.	Indirect taxes	22.0	34.2
3.	Excise duties on locally produced commodities	27.6	40.5
4.	Miscellaneous fees and duties	15.7	17.8
5.	Other miscellaneous payments to administration	23.5	25.7
6.	Direct taxes	51.5	65.8
	Compensations and Various Transfer Payments		
1	Social compensations	2.7	10.2
2	General insurance compensations	3.3	5.1
3	Life insurance compensations	2.3	4.0
4	Other miscellaneous compensations	4.9	7.1
5	Donations	3.0	5.2
6.	Bad debts	15.6	23.5
7.	Other transfer payments	3.6	4.5
8.	Minus the amount of subsidies and transfer payments received by the business sector	−98.8	−100.2
	TOTAL	**172.5**	**260.0**

Custom duties :

Custom duties consist of duties on imports, tobacco and cigarettes, statistical duties on luxuries and exports, custom statiscal fees, docks'fees, revenues from customs' services, excise and consumption duties on imported commodities, import duties, fees on import permits and on import requests.

Indirect taxes :

Indirect taxes contain fees collected for granting the right to export rice or fodder, duty on oil for industries, part of stamp duties on radio and signature, the price of stamped papers, stamp fees on the consumption of water and electricity, on gas and electricity contracts, on the

Ministry of Justice documents, on telephone contracts, on auto licences, on insurance organizations, on insurance, gambling, advertisement and stock exchange affairs and other miscellaneous stamp fees. Indirect taxes also contain differences in prices of sugar, revenues from supply operations, duties on mining and salines' exploitation, duties on petroleum and the sums expected to be collected from companies mentioned in the State budget.

Miscellaneous fees and duties :

The item labelled "miscellaneous fees and duties" includes fees on transference of property, fees on destruction and construction permits, sums collected from farmers in return for insect extermination, fees on analyses, disturbing stores, accountants, and public telephones. It also includes quarantine fees on cattle and skins, revenues of the Assay and Weights Department, auctions' fees, fumigation, dusting and spraying fees, duties on cinema tickets and additional duties on entrance to entertainment places. Also included are sums gethered from commercial lottery, ports and lighthouses' duties, docks' duties, watch duty, revenues of Al-Kabbari yards, cranes and floating equipments, duties on planes and aviation certificates, roads, animal slaughtering and cotton ginning, as well as charges in return for the exploitation of Alexandria and Suez lands, various ports' revenues, revenues of coast organizations, duties on trucks and the value of their plate numbers, auto fines, additional duties on telephones, charges for registration in the Commercial Register, duties on water navigation, duties on stamping weights, dues and rents of licences for mining and other miscellaneous fees and duties.

Other payments to administration :

Other miscellaneous payments to the government administration consist of revenues of fisheries, veterinary laboratories and gardens ; revenues from exploitation of tourist places, salines and quarries, fish markets and economic development projects ; revenues allocated for education ; various fines and other sums transferred by the business sector to the administration, the details of which are included in the State budget.

Direct taxes :

Direct taxes paid by the business sector to the State consist of the arable land tax, the Agrarian Reform tax, the built-property tax, duties imposed on owners of buildings for combating illiteracy, the guard duties, the defence tax whether paid by rural or urban dwellers, the tax levied on transferred capital and collected at the source, part of the tax on foreign transfers, the tax on free professions, the commercial and industrial profits' tax, the excess profits' tax, the tax on stock exchange commissions and dues for financing cotton propaganda.

Social compensations :

Social compensations, stated above, represent payments made by the social insurance organization and compensations and remunerations paid by the State Staff Insurance and Pensions Fund in accordance with the conditions of insurance of workers and state employees against various cases as disability, service termination, death, unemployment and injury.

General insurance compensations :

General insurance compensations represent sums paid by insurance companies in auto-accidents insurance, fire insurance, burglary insurance and other insurances usually included in maintenance insurances.

Life insurance compensations :

Life insurance compensations are confined to sums paid by life insurance companies only.

Other compensations :

Other miscellaneous compensations stand for remunerations paid at service termination and other compensations paid by the establishments and organizations in the business sector, including governmental ones, to their workers and employees who are not covered by either the Insurance and saving Organization or the Government Insurance and Pensions Fund.

Donations :

Donations, as used here, refer to grants given by establishments in the business sector to individuals and organizations not seeking profits and included in the household sector, as well as the formers' subscribtions to industrial and commercial associations.

Bad debts :

Bad debts represent sales the value of which is not collected by establishments in the business sector. They, in fact, represent the transference of part of the profits of these establishments to other establishments or to individuals in the household sector.

Investments of the business sector :

Table 80 shows that investments carried out by business establishments in the form of additions to fixed and working capital and loans to others are expected to rise from 175.0 to 276.4 mlilion pounds between 1959/60 and 1964/65.

Retained profits :

The business sector is foreseen to retain 224.7 million pounds of its profits in 1964/65 corresponding to 112.0 millions in 1959/60. Details of these retained profits are as follow :

	1959/60	**1964/65**
	(Million Pounds)	
Social insurance reserve	14.4	27.8
Government business sector...	32.3	62.2
Special companies partly owned by the Economic Organization	3.0	9.0
Other joint stock companies	34.7	81.7
Non-corporated sector	25.6	41.0
Insurance sector	2.0	3.0
TOTAL	**112.0**	**224.7**

D.—INCOME GENERATED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR

Composition :

Income generated in this sector consists of total wages and salaries paid by its members to domestic servants, persons working with non-profit seeking organizations such as professional, commercial and industrial associations, philanthorpic societies, foreign diplomatic organizations, consulates, international organizations and other foreigners, including tourists, residing in the Southern Region of the U.A.R. for a temporary period.

Transfer Payments :

Income generated is confined to this item of expenditures since the remaining expenditures of the members of this sector do not represent productive efforts but represent satisfaction of direct needs by consumption of goods and services or transference of money to business and government administration sectors in the form of various taxes and duties, subscriptions in social insurance funds, etc.

Details of the expenditures of the household sector :

Details of the expenditures of the household sector reveal that wages and salaries, which represent income generated in this sector, do not exceed 1.5% of total expenditures in 1959/60 and 1.4% in 1964/65. It is also clear, from what follows, that consumptive expenditure in this sector contains about 94% of total expenditures in both years.

	1959/60	**1964/65**
	(Million	*Pounds)*
Consumption of goods and services	975.0	1236.3
Wages and their equivelants	16.0	18.0
Interests	2.5	3.0
Direct taxes	13.3	18.5
Indirect taxes...	15.4	15.6
Life and social insurance installments and other transfer payments	16.3	26.5
TOTAL	**1038.5**	**1317.9**

Interests paid by the household sector represent interests due on loans borrowed by the individuals to meet their direct needs, as well as interests due on delayed installments of the value of purchases on credit.

Direct taxes :

Direct taxes represent earned income tax, tax levied on allowances given to members of boards of directors, general income tax, cut-offs from employees' salaries, delayed reserves required by laws No. 37 in 1929 and 29 in 1930, installments required from employees for temporary periods of service, estate tax, inheritance tax, duty on sums transferred abroad by individuals for tourism and medical treatment and the defence tax levied on earned income.

Indirect taxes :

Indirect taxes borne by the household sector consist of stamp duties imposed on salaries and identification cards, part of the stamp duty on radio sets, signature stamp fees, part of the duty on stamped papers, part of the stamp duty on water and electricity subscriptions, gas and electricity consumption, Ministry of Justice documents, telephone subscriptions and auto licences and other miscellaneous stamp duties.

Social insurance installments :

Social insurance installments are composed of installments due to the Social Insurance Organization and the share of the state employees in the installments due to the Government Insurance and Pensions Funds.

Savings :

Table 88 shows that savings in the household sector will rise from 26.3 million pounds in 1959/60 to 80.0 millions in 1964/65 at a rate of about 296%.

Possibility of orienting savings :

It is to be noticed that not all those savings can be oriented through the capital market since the greater part of them represents physical investments the undertaking of which is a fundamental condition for their realization. Every attempt to check investments preferred by the individuals in this sphere is expected to lead to an increase in consumptive expenditures instead of increase in liquid assets whether in the form of hoarded banknotes or bank deposits unless suitable executive procedures are taken to guarantee that consupmtive expenditures will not exceed previous estimates, *Resources :*

The household sector finances its expenditures by the resources it obtains in the form of wages and salaries and their equivelants, interests, profits, subsidies and compensations, as is shown below :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
Wages and their equivelants	553.7	731.6
Interests and profits	460.3	590.7
Subsidies, compensations, etc....	31.2	53.3
Revenues from the outside world	22.9	30.0
TOTAL	**1068.1**	**1405.6**

Wages :

The business sector is considered the main source of wages received by the household sector, followd by the government administration sector and the household sector itself. Comparison of the development of sums paid by these three sectors manifests that expansion in employment in the government administration sector will lead to increases in wages by 28% while similar expansion in the business sector will result in 34% increase in wages.

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
The business sector	408.5	548.9
The government administration sector	129.2	164.7
TOTAL	**537.7**	**713.6**

Interests and profits :

Interests and profits obtained in the household sector consist of :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
Interests and profits of bonds and shares owned by individuals	10.4	15.2
Profits procured by individuals from the noncorporated business sector as owners of its establishments	449.9	575.5
Total	**460.3**	**590.7**

Other revenues received by the household sector :

The remaining revenues of the household sector are confined to the various social compensations and the various subsidies obtained by members of this sector in the following manner :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
Social compensations by the Govern. Insurance and Pensions Fund and the Social Insurance Organ.	2.7	10.2
Life insurance compensations	2.3	4.0
Other compensations by the business sector for injuries and termination of service	5.2	7.7
Pensions and remunerations...	9.3	11.9
Government subsidies to individuals and non-profit seeking organizations	3.6	6.0
Donations and subscriptions of the business sector in non-profit seeking organizations	3.0	5.2
Bad debts in the business sector to the benefit of the household sector...	5.1	8.3
Total	**31.2**	**53.3**

Changes in this item between 1959/60 and 1964/65 are shown in the following table : ....

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
Production subsidies	10.3	9.6
Government subsidies to individuals and non-profit seeking organizations	3.6	6.0
Capital subsidies to government business sector	70.9	62.8
Pensions and remunerations	9.3	11.9
Government expenses abroad	27.9	31.0
TOTAL	122.0	121.3

It is to be noticed that the capital subsidy does not represent — in itself — a real deficit in the government business sector, since it is met by the profits transferred by the latter sector to the administration sector and which amount to 34.3 millions in 1959/60 and 81.4 millions in 1964/65.

Due to the expected increase in the public administration revenues, which are estimated to reach 416.1 millions in 1964/65, the deficit will decrease, in spite of the implementation of the current and capital expenditures program, by 25.6 millions as it becomes 75.5 millions in 1964/65 against 101.1 millions in 1959/60.

Expected revenues of the public administration :

Table 86 shows that indirect taxes and different kinds of fees and duties participate by the greatest share in the increase in the administration's revenues, followed by direct taxes and profits transferred from the government business sector. These data are summarized in the following table :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
Profits received	34.3	81.4
Direct taxes	64.8	84.3
Indirect taxes...	199.8	250.4
Exchange of used assets	7.6	4.5
TOTAL	306.5	420.6

The above mentioned change in the shares of direct and indirect taxes in the revenues of the administration is expected to be associated with a change in the burden borne by each of the business and household sectors as it is shown below :

Sectors	Direct taxes				Indirect taxes			
	1959/60		1964/65		1959/60		1964/65	
	Amount collected	Percentage of Total	Amount collected	Percentage of Total	Amount collected	Percentage of Total	Amount collected	Percentage of Total
	M. P.	%	M. P.	%	M. P.	%	M. P.	%
The business sector ...	51.5	80	65.8	78	184.4	92	234.8	94
The household sector ...	13.3	20	18.5	22	15.4	8	15.6	6
TOTAL ...	**64.8**	**100**	**84.3**	**100**	**199.8**	**100**	**250.4**	**100**

Implementation of the 5 year plan and its consequences :

Implementation of the plan causes a 14.2 million pounds increase in government expenditures on goods and services required for the performance of the services carried out by the government administration, i.e. 24.5% increase. This does not include the money spent by the state abroad for defence purposes out of item C in estimates of the balance of payments called " government expenses abroad ".

Meanwhile, the execution of the investment program requires a 16.7 million pounds increase in investment expenditures, which amounts to 21%, as it is shown in table 86.

F.—INCOME GENERATED FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Interests and profits collected by the Egyptian economy from abroad in 1959/60 are estimated at 3.5 million pounds compared with 3.1 millions of interests and profits it paid abroad. In other words, the Egyptian economy realized a net income of 0.4 million pounds from transactions with the outside world with respect to these two items.

In 1964/65, the situation is expected to be reversed. Interests and profits paid abroad will exceed those collected from abroad due to the big change expected

Transactions with the outside world :

Completion of the enumeration of the revenues of the household sector requires the addition of sums transferred from abroad to foreign and international organizations as well as tourists. These sums were estimated at 22.9 million pounds in 1959/60 and 30.0 millions in 1964/65.

E.—INCOME GENERATED IN THE GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION SECTOR :

Income in 1959/60 :

Income generated in this sector in 1959/60 is estimated at 137.3 million pounds, about 135.3 millions of which are wages and salaries and insurance and saving installments for the Government Insurance and Pensions Fund and 2 millions are implied rents for buildings owned by the government administration. This estimate does not include the value of actual rents paid by the state since these are embodied in the income generated in the business sector. The estimate also does not include interests of the Public Debts which have been considered as transfer payments nor does it include wages and salaries of employees abroad.

Income in 1964/65 :

In accordance with the expansion in the administration sector required by the plan, income generated in this sector is foreseen to rise to 178.2 million pounds in 1964/65, of which 176.2 millions will be wages and salaries and insurance and saving installments and 2 millions will be the value of implied rents.

Estimates included in table 86 show that to carry out the role assigned to it by the plan, government administration will have to increase its expenditures by 88.5 million pounds of which 74.3 millions will be needed to meet expansion in current transactions and 14.2 millions to implement the investment program and offer capital subsidies to the government business sector. However, due to the rise of revenues at a higher rate, the deficit in the public administration budget (i.e. the increase in current and capital expenditures over current and capital revenues) will decline by about 26 million pounds as it falls from approximately 101 millions in 1959/60 to 75 millions in 1964/65.

The decline in the deficit of the state budget will be accompanied by a decline of 26 million pounds in the surplus funds available for lending in the private and public business sectors. Meanwhile surplus funds available in the household sector will amount to seven times their value in 1959/60 (from 10 million pounds to nearly 68 millions). Undoubtly, development along these lines, will raise huge financial problems that require that appropriate policies and procedures be taken which enable the collection of savings that will be available but widely dispersed in the household sector.

Expected increase in government expenditures :

The increase in expenditures is expected to be matched by an increase in wages of 30% over their level in 1959/60. Subsidies and compensations paid by the State are expected to diminish by about 3.7%. Also expenditures of the State abroad for purposes other than the purchase of goods and services are expected to decline by 11.1%.

These changes are demonstrated in the following table :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
Wages and their equivelants	135.3	176.2
Interests	7.1	18.6
Subsidies, compensations and other transfer payments ...	94.4	90.9
Transactions with the outside world...	27.9	31.0
TOTAL	264.7	316.7

Wages :

The increase in the first item combines 35.5 million pounds increase in wages and 5.4 millions increase in insurance and saving installments collected by the Insurance and Pensions Funds Department.

Subsidies, compensations, and other transfer payments :

The decline in subsidies, compensations and other transfer payments is caused by the expected decrease in capital subsidies paid by the State to the business sector, in Egypt's indebtness position because of its need to borrow from abroad and continuously draw upon presently existing balances.

Deficit in the balance of payment, here, refers to the difference between imports and exports of goods and of services such as those of marine and air transport, transit trade, insurance, Suez Canal services and other services included in the Egyptian balance of payments.

G.—DEVELOPMENT OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES AND THEIR USES

In 1959/60 total available resources amounted to 1236.8 million pounds. In 1964/65 they are expected to be 1959.6 millions. The following table shows these changes :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
Total value added realized in the business sector	1224.2	1716.9
Deficit or surplus of the balance of payments	12.6	—57.3
TOTAL	**1236.8**	**1659.6**

Total value added, here, means total production of goods and services by the business sector reduced by the value of production requirements during the year in the form of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods, fuel, etc.

Development of uses :

The plan assumes the following development in the use of these resources :

	1959/60	1964/65
	(Million Pounds)	
Household consumption	**975.0**	**1236.3**
Government administration consumption...	**57.9**	**72.1**
Fixed capital formation in government administration ...	**80.1**	**96.8**
Fixed capital formation in the business sector	**103.7**	**127.8**
Increase in stocks of goods...	**11.1**	**117.6**
Household sector's investment in housing	**9.0**	**9.0**
TOTAL	**1236.8**	**1659.6**

By household consumption is meant individuals' expenditures for the satisfaction of their direct needs for food and clothes as well as their expenditures on housing, transport and communications, education, health, and various types of sports and recreation.

Government consumption comprises the major portion of the expenses stated in the second section of the budget of government administration establishments and organizations.

Investment, here, refers to the establishment of fixed constructions in the form of buildings, factories, fixed and mobile machinery and equipments. Capital formation also includes the construction of roads, canals, drainages, bridges and other fixed constructions as well as the increase in stocks of goods and raw materials required for running the establishments.

The previous table reveals that the increase in stocks of both consumers' and producers' goods will reach 117.6 million pounds in 1964/65. Since according to the general investment program, stocks of producers' goods in that year, will increase by 30.0 million pounds only, the remaining 87.6 millions represent the increase in stocks of consumers' goods.

It is to be noted that total investments in the last year of the plan, as stated in its frame, will decline below their rate in the preceding years as various sectors of the economy are keen to complete their projects some time before the end of the plan in order to attain production from these projects within the plan period itself. Consequently, some action has to be taken regarding the additional increase in stocks expected in 1964/65. Part of the increase may be exported, in addition to previous estimates of exports. That part of the increase in the form of producers' goods may be used in raising the rate of total investment in the last year to the relevant level. Consumption of certain goods may be increased, especially since the 1964/65 national budget shows a surplus in the balance of foreign transactions. Finally, part of the addiitonal increase in stocks may be avoided by adjusting the production plans of those goods constituting the increase.

H.—FINANCING CAPITAL FORMATION

1959/60 finance :

The above sub-section (G) reveals that total investment in fixed capital formation in 1959/60 reached 203.9 million pounds. Estimates indicate that these investments had been financed in the following way :

(a) Foreign finance : amounted to 22.9 million pounds and was represented by the amount of deficit in the current balance of payments with the outside world.

(b) Domestic finance by domestic savings: amounted to 181.0 million pounds, 111.1 millions of which had been saved by the business sector, 23.6 millions by the household sector and 46.3 millions by the government administration sector.

1964/65 Finance :

The implementation of the plan program necessitates the raising of investments in fixed capital and stocks to 351.2 million pounds in 1964/65, which will be entirely financed by domestic savings. The 40.4 million pounds remaining from savings will be used for repayment of loans and other outstanding obligations.

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

1.—The following accounts summarize the most important economic transactions concluded in the Southern Region of the Republic during the fiscal year 1959/60. They also summarize transactions expected to take place in 1964/65. The accounts, in either case, are based on the data included in the tables of the frame of the plan.

2.—Summarization of the above-mentioned transactions has been carried out through their tabulation according to the three following classifications :

(a) Nature of the unit carrying out the transaction :

The accounts distinguish, in this respect, between four groups of actual and legal identities which are :

- the business sector
- the household sector
- the government administration sector
- the outside world sector

(b) Kind of transactions carried out between sectors :

The frame of accountancy distinguishes, here, between transactions pertaining to produced goods and services, transactions related to factors of production and lead to payment of wages and profits, transactions concerned with transfer payments such as taxes and subsidies and transactions establishing financial rights or obligations.

This classification is reflected in the tables demonstrating revenues and expenditures of the main sectors and in the summary economic tables under the following headings :

— commodity transactions

— income and transfer transactions

— lending and borrowing

(*c*) The basic economic function achieved by carrying out the transaction :

The accounts recognize three groups of transactions according to the kind of activity they are related to. These are :

— transactions related to production activities, to be included in the production account.

— transactions related to consumption activities, to be included in the appropriation account.

— transactions related to investment activities, to be included in the capital account.

The production account records the group of transactions related to production whether that production ends in the markets or is consumed by the producing unit itself. Thus it includes all actual and implied buying and selling transactions connected with the individuals' productive activities. It shows gross income from various productive activities, and net income could be obtained by deducting the value of depreciation of the fixed assets for the period covered by the account. Gross income is represented as the balance between the value added, collected interests and production subsidies on the one hand and paid interests, wages and salaries, social compensations and indirect taxes on the other. No such account is made for the administration sector as — according to our definition — it does not carry out any productive activity, especially since all government organizations of a business-like nature have been included within the business sector.

The appropriation account describes transactions connected with the realization and uses of incomes. The business sector appropriation account records the manner in which income generated by productive operations and other incomes procured by the sector from other sources are used. The household sector account records all resources acquired by members of the sector and their uses for consumption, payment of taxes and saving. In the case of the administration sector, the appropriation account records all current revenues and expenses.

The capital account describes all changes accuring in the society's wealth. On the one hand, it records changes taking place in fixed capital and stocks of commodities. On the other hand, it records changes occuring in the debt-credit position of the sector. The close relationship between what is recorded in the production and capital accounts for the business sector and the productive activity of that sector ought to be observed. The appropriate account, however, represents the enterpreneurs' actions regarding the distribution of profits and the extent of their dependence upon self-financing.

Due to our lake of interest in describing what is going on in the outside world, all transactions of that sector with the Egyptian economy are confined to one account.

3.—To facilitate the reading of the following tables, they are preceded by aggregative tables — "Revenues and Expenditures of the main Sectors" — that record all revenues and expenses of each of the main sectors mentoined before classified according to whether they are related to goods and services or to income and transfers or to lending and borrowing transactions. Inspection of these tables brings forth the transactions concluded between the main sectors classified according to their nature.

Other tables then succeed with detailed data. The "Summary Economic" table shows the total transactions of the main sectors included in the "Revenues and Expenditures" tables classified in a new fashion. All transactions are shown classified according to their nature, the kind of basic function achieved by their performance and the sector carrying them out.

7

TABLE 72

Revenues and Expenditures of the Main Sectors in 1959/1960

TABLE 72.—REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MAIN SECTORS IN 1959/1960

(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

Type of Transaction	Transactions	Expenditures					Revenues				
		Business sector	Household sector	Public Admi. sector	Outside world	Total	Business sector	Household sector	Public Adm. sector	Outside world	Total
Commodity Transactions	Value added	—	—	—	—	—	1,224.2	—	—	—	**1,224.2**
	Consumption of goods and services	—	975.0	57.9	—	**1,032.9**	—	—	—	—	—
	Capital formation	114.8	9.0	80.1	—	**203.9**	—	—	—	—	—
	Deficit in the balance of payments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.6	**12.6**
	TOTAL	**114.8**	**984.0**	**138.0**	—	**1,236.8**	**1,224.2**	—	—	**12.6**	**1,236.8**
	Wages and their Equivelants										
Income and Transfer Transactions	Wages and salaries (incash and in kind)	408.5	16.0	129.2	—	**553.7**	—	553.7	—	—	**553.7**
	Installments of social insurance	2.5	8.5	6.1	—	**17.1**	17.1	—	—	—	**17.1**
	TOTAL	**411.0**	**24.5**	**135.3**	—	**570.8**	**17.1**	**553.7**	—	—	**570.8**
	Interests and profits										
	Interests	17.2	2.5	7.1	3.0	**29.8**	23.2	4.0	—	2.6	**29.8**

Net coupons of joint stock companies	16.7	—	—	0.5	**17.2**	11.0	5.7	—	0.5	**17.2**
Remunerations of members of boards of directors ...	0.7	—	—	—	**0.7**	—	0.7	—	—	**0.7**
Profits of the government business sector transferred to the administration sector	34.3	—	—	—	**34.3**	—	—	34.3	—	**34.3**
Profits transferred from the non-corporated business sector to the household sector	449.9	—	—	—	**449.9**	—	449.9	—	—	**449.9**
TOTAL	**518.8**	**2.5**	**7.1**	**3.5**	**531.9**	**34.2**	**460.3**	**34.3**	**3.1**	**531.9**
Direct and Indirect Taxes										
Direct Taxes	51.5	13.3	—	—	**64.8**	—	—	64.8	—	**64.8**
Custom duties, including excise dutys on imports	95.6	—	—	—	**95.6**	—	—	95.6	—	**95.6**
Indirect Taxes	22.0	2.0	—	—	**24.0**	—	—	24.0	—	**24.0**
Excise duties on domestic goods	27.6	—	—	—	**27.6**	—	—	27.6	—	**27.6**
Miscelleneous fees and duties	15.7	9.5	—	—	**25.2**	—	—	25.2	—	**25.2**
Other various payments to public administration ...	23.5	3.9	—	—	**27.4**	—	—	27.4	—	**27.4**
TOTAL	**235.9**	**28.7**	—	—	**264.6**	—	—	**264.6**	—	**264.6**

TABLE 72 (*contd.*)

Type of Transaction	Transactions	Expenditures: Business sector	Expenditures: Househod sector	Expenditures: Public Admi. sector	Expenditures: Outside world	Expenditures: Total	Revenues: Business sector	Revenues: Household sector	Revenues: Public Admi. sector	Revenues: Outside world	Revenues: Total
Income and Transfer Transactions	*Subsidies, Compensations and Various Transfer payments*										
	Life insurance installments	—	3.8	—	—	**3.8**	3.8	—	—	—	**3.8**
	Social compensations	2.7	—	—	—	**2.7**	—	2.7	—	—	**2.7**
	Compensations of general insurances	3.3	—	—	—	**3.3**	3.3	—	—	—	**3.3**
	Life insurance compensations	2.3	—	—	—	**2.3**	—	2.3	—	—	**2.3**
	Other miscellaneous compensations	4.9	—	0.3	—	**5.2**	—	5.2	—	—	**5.2**
	Donations	3.0	—	—	—	**3.0**	—	3.0	—	—	**3.0**
	Bad debts	15.6	—	—	—	**15.6**	10.5	5.1	—	—	**15.6**
	Production subsidies	—	—	10.3	—	**10.3**	10.3	—	—	—	**10.3**
	Government subsidies to individuals and non-profit seeking organisations ...	—	—	3.6	—	**3.6**	—	3.6	—	—	**3.6**
	Capital subsidy to the government business sector from the administration sector	—	—	70.9	—	**70.9**	70.9	—	—	—	**70.9**
	Pensions and remunerations	—	—	9.3	—	**9.3**	—	9.3	—	—	**9.3**
	Exchange of used assets ...	3.6	4.0	—	—	**7.6**	—	—	7.6	—	**7.6**
	TOTAL	**35.4**	**7.8**	**94.4**	—	**137.6**	**98.8**	**31.2**	**7.6**	—	**137.6**

Income and Transfer Transactions	Current transactions with Outside World	—	—	27.9	—	27·9	5.2	12.0	—	10.7	27.9
	Total Income and Trans fer Transactions ...	**1.201.1**	**63.5**	**264.7**	**3.5**	**1532.8**	**155.3**	**1057.2**	**306.5**	**13.5**	**1532.8**
Financial Transactions	Net lending or borrowing ...	63.6	9.7	4.9	22.9	101.1	-	—	101.1	—	101.1
	Total Financial Transa-ctions	**63.6**	**9.7**	**4.9**	**22.9**	**101.1**	-	—	**101.1**	—	**101.1**
	Grand total	**1379.5**	**1057.2**	**407.6**	**26.4**	**2870.7**	**1379.5**	**1057.2**	**407.6**	**26.1**	**2870.7**

TABLE 73.—REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE MAIN SECTORS IN 1964/65

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

Type of Transaction	TRANSACTIONS	EXPENDITURES					REVENUES				
		Business sector	Household sector	Public administration sector	Outside world	Total	Business sector	Household sector	Public administration sector	Outside world	Total
COMMODITY TRANSACTIONS	Value added...	—	—	—	—	—	1,716.9	—	—	—	1,716.9
	Consumption of goods and services ...	—	1,236.3	72.1	—	1,308.4	—	—	—	—	—
	Capital formation	245.4	9.0	96.8	—	351.2	—	—	—	—	—
	Surplus in the balance of payments ...	—	—	—	57.3	57.3	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL COMMODITY TRANSACTIONS ...	**245.4**	**1,245.3**	**168.9**	**57.3**	**1,716.9**	**1,716.9**	—	—	—	1,716.9
RANSACTIONS	*Wages and their Equivelants:*										
	Wages and salaries (in cash and in kind)	548.9	18.0	164.7	—	731.6	—	731.6	—	—	731.6
	Installments of social insurance)... ...	7.5	19.0	11.5	—	38.0	38.0	—	—	—	38.0
	TOTAL	**556.4**	**37.0**	176.2	—	**769.6**	**38.0**	**731.6**	—	—	**769.6**
	Interests and Profits:										
	Interests	25.3	3.0	18.6	—	46.9	29.9	5.5	—	11.5	46.9
	Net coupons of joint stock companies..	25.3	—	—	0.5	25.8	16.7	8.6	—	0.5	25.8
	Remunerations of members of boards of directors	1.1	—	—	—	1.1	—	1.1	—	—	1.1
	Profits of the government business sector transferred to the administration sector	81.4	—	—	—	81.4	—	—	81.4	—	81.4
	Profits transferred from the non-corporated business sector to the household sector.	575.5	—	—	—	575.5	—	575.5	—	—	575.5
	TOTAL... ...	**708.6**	**3.0**	**18.6**	**0.5**	**730.7**	**46.6**	**590.7**	**81.4**	**12.0**	**730.7**
	Direct and Indirect Taxes:										
	Direct taxes	65.8	18.5	—	—	84.3	—	—	84.3	—	84.3

INCOME AND TRANSFER	Custom duties including excise duties on imports	116.6	—	—	—	116.6	—	—	116.6	—	116.6
	Indirect taxes	34.2	3.0	—	—	37.2	—	—	37.2	—	37.2
	Excise duties on domestic goods ...	40.5	—	—	—	40.5	—	—	40.5	—	40.5
	Miscellaneous fees and duties	17.5	11.8	—	—	29.6	—	—	29.6	—	29.6
	Other various payments to public administration	25.7	0.8	—	—	23.5	—	—	26.5	—	26.5
	TOTAL	**300.6**	**34.1**	—	—	**334.7**	—	—	**334.7**	—	**334.7**
	Subsidies, Compensations and Various Transfer Payments:										
	Life insurance installments	—	7.5	—	—	7.5	7.5	—	—	—	7.5
	Social compensations	10.2	—	—	—	10.2	—	10.2	—	—	10.2
	Compensations of general insurances ...	5.1	—	—	—	5.1	5.1	—	—	—	5.1
	Life insurance compensations	4.0	—	—	—	4.0	—	4.0	—	—	4.0
	Other miscellaneous compensations ...	7.1	—	0.6	—	7.7	—	7.7	—	—	7.7
	Donations	5.2	—	—	—	5.2	—	5.2	—	—	5.2
	Bad debts	23.5	—	—	—	23.5	15.2	8.3	—	—	23.5
	Production subsidies	—	—	9.6	—	9.6	9.6	—	—	—	9.6
	Government subsidies to in individuals and non-profit seeking organizations	—	—	6.0	—	6.0	—	6.0	—	—	6.0
	Capital subsidy to the government business sector from the administration sector	—	—	62.8	—	62.8	62.8	—	—	—	62.8
	Pensions and remunerations	—	—	11.9	—	11.9	—	11.9	—	—	11.9
	Exchange of used assets	4.5	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	4.5	—	4.5
	TOTAL	**59.6**	**7.5**	**90.9**	—	**158.0**	**100.2**	**53.3**	**4.5**	—	**158.0**
	Current Transactions with the Outside World	—	—	31.0	—	31.0	6.5	19.1	—	5.4	31.0
	TOTAL INCOME AND TRANSFER TRANSACTIONS	**1·625.2**	**81.6**	**316.7**	**0.5**	**2·024.0**	**191.3**	**1·394.7**	**420.6**	**17.4**	**2·024.0**
FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	Net lending or borrowing	37.6	67.8	10.5	—	115.9	—	—	75.5	40.4	115.9
	TOTAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS ...	**37.6**	**67.8**	**10.5**	—	**115.9**	—	—	**75.5**	**40.4**	**115.9**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1·908.2**	**1·394.7**	**496.1**	**57.8**	**3·856.8**	**1·908.2**	**1·394.7**	**496.1**	**57.8**	**3·856.8**

TABLE 74.—SUMMARY ECONOMIC

(at 1959/60 Prices

TRANSACTIONS	MAIN						
	EXPENDITURES						
	Business sector			Household sector		Public Administration sector	
	Production	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital
Value added	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption of goods and Services.	—	—	—	975.0	—	57.9	—
Capital formation	—	—	114.8	—	9.0	—	80.1
Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL COMMODITY TRANSACTIONS.	—	—	**114.8**	**975.0**	**9.0**	**57.9**	**80.1**
Interests	17.2	—	—	2.5	—	7.1	—
Wages and salaries (in cash and in kind)	408.5	—	—	16.0	—	129.2	—
Installments of social insurance ...	2.5	—	—	8.5	—	6.1	—
Installments of life insurance	—	—	—	3.8	—	—	—
Social compensations	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Compensations of general insurances.	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Life insurance compensations	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous compensations	—	4.9	—	—	—	0.3	—
Donations	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	—
Bad debts	—	15.6	—	—	—	—	—
Production subsidies	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	-
Government subsidies to individuals and non-profit seeking organisations	—	-	-	—	-	3.6	—
Capital subsidy to the government business sector from the administration sector	—	—	—	—	—	-	70.9
Pensions and remunerations	—	—	—	-	—	9.3	—
Net Coupons of joint stock companies	—	16.7	—	—	—	-	—
Remunerations of members of boards of directors	—	0.7	—	—	—	-	—
Profits of the Government business sector transfered to the administration sector	—	34.3	-	-	—	—	—

TABLE FOR 1959/60

and in Million Pounds)

SECTORS

		REVENUES								
		Business ector			Household sector		Public Administration sector			
Outside world	TOTAL	Production	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Appopiation	Capital	Outside world	TOTAL
—	—	1·224.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·224.2
—	1·032.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	203.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
235.0	235.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	247.6	247.6
235.0	**1·471.8**	**1·224.2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**247.6**	**1·471.8**
3.0	29.8	23.2	—	—	4.0	—	—	—	2.6	29.8
—	553.7	—	—	—	553.7	—	—	—	—	553.7
—	17.1	17.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.1
—	3.8	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8
—	2.7	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	2.7
—	3.3	—	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
—	2.3	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	2.3
—	5.2	—	—	—	5.2	—	—	—	—	5.2
—	3.0	—	—	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	3.0
—	15.6	—	10.5	—	5.1	—	—	—	—	15.6
—	10.3	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3
—	3.6	—	—	—	3.6	—	—	—	—	3.6
—	70.9	—	—	70.9	—	—	—	—	—	70.9
—	9.3	—	—	—	9.3	—	—	—	—	9.3
0.5	17.2	—	11.0	—	5.7	—	—	—	0.5	17.2
—	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.7
—	34.3	—	—	—	—	—	34.3	—	—	34.3

TABLE 74

TRANSACTIONS	MAI						
	EXPENDITURES						
	Business sector			Household sector		Public Administration sector	
	Production	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital
Profits transferred from the non-corporated business sector to the household sector	—	449.9	—	—	—	—	—
Custom duties including duties on imports	95.6	—	—	—	—	—	
Indirect taxes	22.0	—	—	2.0	—	—	—
Excise duties on domestic goods ...	27.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellaneous fees and duties.	8.2	7.5	—	9.5	—	—	
Other various payments to administration...	13.8	8.8	0.9	3.0	0.9	—	—
Direct taxe	—	51.5	—	10.6	2.7	—	—
Expenditures in the outside world ...	6.0	—	—	10.9	—	27.9	—
Revenues from the outside world ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange of used assets	—	—	3.6	—	4.0	—	—
TOTAL INCOMES AND TRANSFERS ...	**609.7**	**592.9**	**4.5**	**66.8**	**7.6**	**193.8**	**7**
Gross production profits	680.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Profits retained in the business sector.	—	112.0	—	—	—	—	—
Savings of the household sector ...	—	—	—	26.3	—	—	—
Surplus of current operations of the government administration	—	—	—	—	—	47.2	—
TOTAL BALANCES	**680.1**	**112.0**	—	**26.3**	—	**47.2**	—
Installments for redemption of loans ...	—	—	4.3	—	—	—	—
Lending and repayment of loans ...	—	—	59.3	—	9.7	—	—
Borrowing and collection of loan(1) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL LENDING AND BORROWING...	—	—	**63.6**	—	**9.7**	—	
GRAND TOTAL	**1,289.8**	**704.9**	**182.9**	**1,068.1**	**26.3**	**298.9**	**1**

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(1) The figure for borrowing shown here differs from that shown in tables of previous and liabilities of the Suez Canal Organization amounting to 8.4 millions and which is inclu under in prévious ones and (b) the returns of investments by the Social Insurances Organiza previous sections.

(*contd.*)

SECTORS

		REVENUES								
		Business sector			Household sector		Public Administration sector			
Outside world	TOTAL	Production	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Outside world	TOTAL
—	449.9	—	—	—	449.9	—	—	—	—	449.9
—	95.6	—	—	—	—	—	95.6	—	—	95.6
—	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	24.0	—	—	24.0
—	27.6	—	—	—	—	—	27.6	—	—	27.6
—	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	25.2	—	—	25.2
—	27.4	—	—	—	—	—	27.4	—	—	27.4
—	64.8	—	—	—	—	—	64.8	—	—	64.8
—	44.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44.8	44.8
34.1	34.1	11.2	—	—	22.9	—	—	—	—	34.1
—	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—	7.6
37.6	**1·583.8**	**65.6**	**24.8**	**70.9**	**1·068.1**	—	**298.9**	**7.6**	**47.9**	**1·583.8**
—	680.1	—	680.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	680.1
—	112.0	—	—	112.0	—	—	—	—	—	112.0
—	26.3	—	—	—	—	26.3	—	—	—	26.3
—	47.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	47.2	—	47.2
—	**865.6**	—	**680.1**	**112 0**	—	**26.3**	—	**47.2**	—	**865.6**
—	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.9	91.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101.1	—	101.1
22.9	**101.1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**101.1**	—	**101.1**
295.5	**4·022.3**	**1·289.8**	**704.9**	**182.9**	**1·068.1**	**26.3**	**298.9**	**155.9**	**295.5**	**4·022.3**

tions by 8 million pounds which represent : (*a*) the difference in the evaluation of the assets "Borrowing" in the following tables while it was included under "States's current Revenues" which amount to 4 millions and which were not included in the estimates of the tables of

TABLE 75.—SUMMAR

(*at 1959/60 Pric*

TRANSACTIONS	MAI					
	EXPENDITURES					
	Business sector			Household sector		Public Admini tration sector
	Production	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation
Value added	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption of goods and services...	—	—	—	1·236.3	—	72.1
Capital formation	—	—	245.4	—	9.0	—
Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL COMMODITY TRANSACTIONS.	—	—	**245.4**	**1·236.3**	**9.0**	**72.1**
Interests	25.3	—	—	3.0	—	18.6
Wages and salaries (in cash and in kind)	548.9	—	—	18.0	—	164.7
Installments of social insurance ...	7.5	—	—	19.0	—	11.5
Installments of life insurance	—	—	—	7.5	—	—
Social compansations	10.2	—	—	—	—	—
Compensations of general insurances...	5.1	—	—	—	—	—
Life insurance compensations	4.0	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous compensations	—	7.1	—	—	—	0.6
Donations	—	5.2	—	—	—	—
Bad debts	—	23.5	—	—	—	—
Production subsidies	—	—	—	—	—	9.6
Government subsidies to individuals and non-profit seeking organizations	—	—	—	—	—	6.0
Capital subsidy to the gov't business sector from the admin. sector ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensions and remunerations	—	—	—	—	—	11.9
Net coupons of joint stock companies.	—	25.3	—	—	—	—
Remunerations of members of boards of directors	—	1.1	—	—	—	—
Profits of the Gov't business sector transferred to the Admi. sector ...	—	81.4	—	—	—	—
Profits transferred fromt the non-corporated business sector to the household sector	—	575.5	—	—	—	—
Custom duties, including duties on imports	116.6	—	—	—	—	—

ECONOMIC TABLE FOR 1964/65 (*contd.*)

and in Million Pounds)

SECTORS

		REVENUES								
		Business sector			Household sector		Public Administration sector			
TOTAL	Outside World	Production	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Outside World	TOTAL
—	—	1·716.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·716.9
—	1·308.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	351.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
302.0	302.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244.7	244.7
302.0	**1·961.6**	**1·716.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**244.7**	**1·961.6**
—	46.9	29.9	—	—	5.5	—	—	—	11.5	46.9
—	731.6	—	—	—	731.6	—	—	—	—	731.6
—	38.0	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.0
—	7.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5
—	10.2	—	—	—	10.2	—	—	—	—	10.2
—	5.1	—	5.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 1
—	4.0	—	—	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	4.0
—	7.7	—	—	—	7.7	—	—	—	—	7.7
—	5.2	—	—	—	5.2	—	—	—	—	5.2
—	23.5	—	15.2	—	8.3	—	—	—	—	23.5
—	9.6	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6
—	6.0	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—	—	6.0
—	62.8	—	—	62.8	—	—	—	—	—	62.8
—	11.9	—	—	—	11.9	—	—	—	—	11.9
0.5	25.8	—	16.7	—	8.6	—	—	—	0.5	25.8
—	1.1	—	—	—	1.1	—	—	—	—	1.1
—	81.4	—	—	—	—	—	81.4	—	—	81.4
—	575.5	—	—	—	575.5	—	—	—	—	575.5
—	116.6	—	—	—	—	—	116.6	—	—	116.6

TABLE 75.

TRANSACTIONS	MAIN						
	EXPENDITURES						
	Business sector			Household sector		Public Administration sector	
	Production	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital
Ineirect Taxes	34.2	—	—	3.0	—	—	—
Excise duties on domestic goods ...	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other miscellenous fees and duties ...	9.1	8.7	—	11.8	—	—	—
Other various payments to administration...	15.7	10.0	—	0.8	—	—	—
Direct taxes	—	65.8	—	15.3	3.2	—	—
Expenditures in the outside world ...	8.2		—	10.9	—	31.0	—
Revenues from the outside world ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange of used assets	—	—	4.5	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INCOMES AND TRANSFERS ...	**825.3**	**803.6**	**4.5**	**89.3**	**3.2**	**253.9**	**62.8**
Gross production profits	991.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Profits retained in the business sector.	—	224.7	—	—	—	—	—
Savings of the household sector ...	—	—	—	80.0	—	—	—
Surplus of current operations of the gov't administration	—	—	—	—	—	90.1	—
TOTAL BALANCES	**991.3**	**224.7**	—	**80.0**	—	**90.1**	—
Installments for redemption of loans	—	—	6.6	—	—	—	10.5
Lending and repayment of loans ...	—	—	31.0	—	—	—	—
Borrowing and collection of loans ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL LENDING AND BORROWING.	—	—	**37.6**	—	**67.8**	—	**10.5**
GRAND TOTAL	**1·816.6**	**1·028.3**	**287.5**	**1·405.6**	**80.0**	**416.1**	**170.1**

(contd.)

SECTORS		REVENUES								
		Business sector			Household sector		Public Administration sector			
TOTAL	Outside world	Production	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Appropriation	Capital	Outside world	TOTAL
—	37.2	—	—	—	—	—	37.2	—	—	37.2
—	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	40.5	—	—	40.5
—	29.6	—	—	—	—	—	29.6	—	—	29.6
—	26.5	—	—	—	—	—	26.5	—	—	26.5
—	84.3	—	—	—	—	—	84.3	—	—	84.3
—	50.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.1	50.1
44.7	44.7	14.7	—	—	30.0	—	—	—	—	44.7
—	4.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.5	—	4.5
45.2	**2·087.8**	**99.7**	**37.0**	**62.8**	**1·405.6**	—	**416.1**	**4.5**	**62.1**	**2·087.8**
—	991.3	—	991.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	991.3
—	224.7	—	—	224.7	—	—	—	—	—	224.7
—	80.0	—	—	—	—	80.0	—	—	—	80.0
—	90.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.1	—	90.1
—	**1·386.1**	—	**991.3**	**224.7**	—	**80.0**	—	**90.1**	—	**1·386.1**
—	17.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	98.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.5	40.4	115.9
—	**115.9**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**75.5**	**40.4**	**115.9**
347.2	**5·551.4**	**1·816.6**	**1 028.3**	**287 5**	**1·405.6**	**80.0**	**416.1**	**170.1**	**347.2**	**5·551.4**

Table 76.—The Business Sector Production
(at 1959/60 Prices

RESOURCES										
Other Services	Trade	Housing	Finance and Commission	Suez Canal	Transport and Communications	Construction	Industry	Agriculture	Total	
101.3	213.5	73.0	13.2	40.7	57.5	52.0	273.0	400.0	1224.2	Value Added ... ...
—	—	—	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	23.2	Interests ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wages and salaries ...
—	—	—	17.1	—	—	—	—	—	17.1	Installments of social insurance ... ...
—	—	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	3.8	Installments of life insurance ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Social compensations ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compensations of general insurances ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compensations of life insurance ... ...
0.4	8.6	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	—	10.3	Production subsidies (1)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Custom duties ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indirect taxes ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Excise duties on domestic goods ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other miscellaneous fees and duties ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various payments to administration ... ...
—	—	—	1.3	1.9	0.4	—	7.6	—	11.2	Expenses and revenues of the outside world ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gross Production profits
101.7	222.1	73.0	58.6	42.6	57.9	52.0	281.9	400.0	1289.8	TOTAL ... ...

(1) Includes 1.7 subsidy for the fortification of the nationl economy.

ACCOUNT FOR 1959/60
and in Million Pounds)

USES									
Total	Other Services	Trade	Housing	Finance and Commission	Suze Canal	Transport and Communications	Construction	Industry	Agriculture
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.2	0.3	3.4	—	5.9	—	0.3	0.7	6.1	0.5
408.5	42.6	59.9	1.0	7.2	3.3	35.8	33.6	90.1	135.0
2.5	0.3	0.5	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.9	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.7	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
3.3	—	—	—	3.3	—	—	—	—	—
2.3	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95.6	—	95.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.0	—	5.4	—	0.7	—	—	—	15.9	—
27.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.6	—
8.2	1.3	—	4.0	—	—	2.7	—	—	0.2
13.8	—	12.5	—	1.0	—	—	—	0.3	—
6.0	—	4.5	—	1.2	0.3	—	—	—	—
680.1	57.2	40.3	68.0	34.3	39.0	18.7	17.3	141.0	264.3
1,289.8	**101.7**	**222.1**	**73.0**	**58.6**	**42.6**	**57.9**	**52.0**	**281.9**	**400.0**

TABLE 77.—THE BUSINESS SECTOR

(at 1959/60 Prices

RESOURCES										
Other Services	Trade	Housing	Finance and Commission	Suez Canal	Transport and Communications	Construction	Industry	Agriculture	TOTAL	
127.7	265.4	84.0	18.6	44.7	73.5	51.0	540.0	512.0	1.716 9	Value added
—	—	—	29.9	—	—	—	—	—	29.9	Interests
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wages and salaries
—	—	—	38.0	—	—	—	—	—	38.0	Installments of social insurance
—	—	—	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	Installments of life insurance
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Social compensations
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compensations of general insurances
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Compensations of life insurances
0.4	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	9.6	Production subsidies
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Custom duties
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indirect taxes
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Excise duties on domestic goods
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other miscellaneous fees and duties
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Various payments to administration
—	—	—	1.5	2.6	0.5	—	10.0	0.1	14.7	Expenses and revenues of the outside world
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gross production profits
128.1	**272.7**	**84.0**	**95.5**	**47.3**	**74.0**	**51.0**	**551.9**	**512.1**	**1,816.6**	TOTAL

PRODUCTION ACCOUNT FOR 1964/65

and in Million Pounds)

USES									
TOTAL	Other Services	Trade	Housing	Finance and Commission	Suez Canal	Transport & Communications	Construction	Industry	Agriculture
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.3	0.4	4.2	—	8.4	—	0.8	0.7	10.2	0.6
548.9	54.8	82.0	2.0	10.3	3.6	41.0	32.3	151.9	171.0
7.5	1.1	1.7	—	—	—	0.9	0.7	3.1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.2	—	—	—	10.2	—	—	—	—	—
5.1	—	—	—	5.1	—	—	—	—	—
4.0	—	—	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116.6	—	116.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.2	—	6.9	—	1.0	—	—	—	26.3	—
40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.5	—
9.1	1.6	—	4.3	—	—	2.9	—	—	0 3
15.7	—	13.8	—	1.2	—	—	—	0.7	—
8.2	—	6.1	—	1.6	0.5	—	—	—	—
991.3	70.2	41.4	77.7	53.7	43.2	28.4	17.3	319.2	340.2
1·816.6	**128.1**	**272.7**	**84.0**	**95.5**	**47.3**	**74.0**	**51.0**	**551.9**	**5,121.0**

TABLE 78.—THE BUSINESS SECTOR PRODUCTION ACCOUNT

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Value added	1·224.2	1·716.9	Interests	17.2	25.3
Interests	23.2	29.9	Installments of social insurance	2.5	7.5
Installments of life insurance	3.8	7.5	Wages and salaries	408.5	548.9
Installments of social insurance	17.1	38.0	Social compensations	2.7	10.2
Production subsidy	10.3	9.6	Compensations of general insurances	3.3	5.1
Revenues from the outside world	11.2	14.7	Compensations of life insrance	2.3	4.0
			Custom duties	95.6	116.6
			Indirect taxes	22.0	34.2
			Excise duties on domestic goods	27.6	40.5
			Other miscellaneous fees and duties	8.2	9.1
			Various payments to public administration ...	13.8	15.7
			Expenditures in the outside world	6.0	8.2
			Gross production profits	680.1	991.3
TOTAL	1·289.8	1·816.6	TOTAL	1,289.8	1,816.6

TABLE 79.—THE BUSINESS SECTOR APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959-60	1964-65	1959/60	1964/65
Gross production profits	680.1	991.3	Various compensations			4.9	7.1
Compensations of general insurances	3.3	5.1	Donations			3.0	5.2
Bad debts	10.5	15.2	Bad debts			15.6	23.5
Coupons of joint stock companies	11.1	16.7	Net coupons of joint stock companies			16.7	25.3
			Remunerations of members of boards of directors			0.7	1.1
			Profits of the govt' business section transferred to the gov't admin. Sector			34.3	81.4
			Miscellaneous duties...			7.5	8.7
			Direct taxes			51.5	65.8
			Various payments to gov't. administration ...			8.8	10.0
			Profits of the non-corporated business sector transferred to the household sector ...			449.9	575.5
			The balance, classified as follows :				
			Social insurance reserve ...	14.4	27.8		
			Gover't business sector ...	32.3	62.2		
			Private companies in which the Economic Organization participates	3.0	9.0		
			Other joint stock companies	34.7	81.7		
			Non-corporated sector... ...	25.6	41.0		
			Insurance sector	2.0	3.0		
			SUB-TOTAL			**112.0**	**224.7**
TOTAL	**704.9**	**1·028.3**	TOTAL			**704.9**	**1·028.3**

TABLE 80.— THE BUSINESS SECTOR CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Balance forwarded from the Approp. Account.	112.0	224.7	Capital formation	114.8	245.4
Capital subsidy given to the Government business sector from the Gov't admi. Sector ...	70.9	62.8	Installments for redemption of loans	4.3	6.6
			Capital Payments to public Administration ...	0.9	—
			Purchase of used assets	3.6	4.5
			Lending	59.3	31.0
TOTAL	**182.9**	**287.5**	TOTAL	**182.9**	**287.5**

TABLE 81

The Government Business Sector Production Accounts for 1959/60

TABLE 81.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR

(at 1959/60 Prices

RESOURCES									
Services	Housing	Trade	Finance and Commission	Suez Canal	Transport and Communications	Industry	Agriculture	Total	
									Production Account
2.8	1.4	0.1	2.5	40.7	26.0	15.3	9.4	**98.2**	Value added ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wages ... ...
—	—	—	17.1	—	—	—	—	**17.1**	Installments of social insurance ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Interests ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Social compensations ...
—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	**0.1**	Balance ... ...
2.8	**1.4**	**0.2**	**19.6**	**40.7**	**26.0**	**15.3**	**9.4**	**115.4**	TOTAL ... ...
									Appropriation Account
2.2	1.3	—	16.2	37.4	6.9	9.3	4.4	**77.7**	Balance of the production account ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Export subsidy ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Distributed shares ... ...
—	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	**0.4**	Investments' returns ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reserve for insurance funds
—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	2.9	**3.3**	Balance ... ...
2.2	**1.3**	**0.4**	**16.6**	**37.4**	**6.9**	**9.3**	**7.3**	**81.4**	TOTAL ... ...
									Capital Account
1.3	0.4	—	—	20.1	6.0	4.5	—	**32.3**	Balance of the appropriation acc. ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Investments ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Repayment of loans... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Purchase of land ... ...
—	—	—	14.4	—	—	—	—	**14.4**	Reserve for insurance funds
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lending ... ...
—	0.7	0.6	—	—	8.5	50.0	11.1	**70.9**	Capital subsidy from the public administration sector ... ...
1.3	**1.1**	**0.6**	**14.4**	**20.1**	**14.5**	**54.5**	**11.1**	**117.6**	TOTAL ... ...

PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS FOR 1959/60

and in Million Pounds)

USES								
Total	Services	Housing	Trade	Finance and Commission	Suez Canal	Transport and Communications	Industry	Agriculture
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.3	19.1	5.3	5.0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	—
2.7	—	—	—	2.7	—	—	—	—
77.7	2.2	1.3	—	16.2	37.4	6.9	9.3	4·4
115.4	**2.8**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**19.6**	**40.7**	**26.0**	**15.3**	**9.4**
0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
0.3	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
34.3	0.9	0.9	—	2.2	17.3	0.9	4.8	7.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.4	—	—	—	14.4	—	—	—	—
32.3	1.3	0.4	—	—	20.1	6.0	4.5	—
81.4	**2.2**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**16.6**	**37.4**	**6.9**	**9.3**	**7.3**
3.3	—	—	0.4	—	—	—	—	2.9
95.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	—	17.5	14.5	52.8	8.2
4.3	—	—	—	—	2.6	—	1.7	—
0.3	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.4	—	—	—	14.4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117.6	**1.3**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**14.4**	**20.1**	**14.5**	**54.5**	**11.1**

TABLE 82.—THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

(at 1959/60 Prices

RESOURCES									
Services	Housing	Trade	Finance and Commission	Suez Canal	Transport and Communications	Industry	Agriculture	Total	
3.7	2.4	0.5	9.6	44.7	39.0	65.4	32.2	197.5	Value added. ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wages ... ...
—	—	—	38.0	—	—	—	—	38.0	Installments of social insurance ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Interests ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Social compensations ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Balance ... ...
3.7	**2.4**	**0.5**	**47.6**	**44.7**	**39.0**	**65.4**	**32.2**	**235.5**	TOTAL ... ...
									APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
2.9	2.3	0.1	33.7	40.6	14.8	56.6	18.7	169.7	Balance of the production account ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Export subsidy ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Distributed shares ... ...
—	—	—	1.8	—	—	—	—	1.8	Investments returns ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Reserve for insurance funds
—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	Balance ... ...
2.9	**2.3**	**0.6**	**35.5**	**40.6**	**14.8**	**56.6**	**18.7**	**172.0**	TOTAL ... ...
									CAPITAL ACCOUNT
1.7	2.1	—	—	3.9	12.4	32.2	9.9	62.2	Balance of the appropriation account.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Investments ... ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Repayment of loans ...
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Purchase of land ... ...
—	—	—	27.8	—	—	—	—	27.8	Reserve for insurance funds
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lending. ... ...
—	0.2	0.7	—	—	1.2	16.0	34.7	62.8	Capital subsidy from the Public Admin. Sector.
1.7	**3.3**	**0.7**	**27.8**	**3.9**	**22.6**	**48.2**	**44.6**	**152.8**	TOTAL ... ...

SECTOR PRODUCTION ACCOUNT 1964/65

and in Million Pounds)

USES								
Total	Services	Housing	Trade	Finance and Commission	Suez Canal	Transport and Communications	Industry	Agriculture
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	3.7	3.6	24.2	8.1	13.3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.7	0.2
10.2	—	—	—	10.2	—	—	—	—
169.7	2.9	2.3	0.1	33.7	40.6	14.8	56.6	18.7
235.5	**3.7**	**2.4**	**0.5**	**47.6**	**44.7**	**39.0**	**65.4**	**32.2**
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.6	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
81.4	1.2	0.2	—	7.7	36.7	2.4	24.4	8.8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.8	—	—	—	27.8	—	—	—	—
62.2	1.7	2.1	—	—	3.9	12.4	32.2	9.9
172.0	**2.9**	**2.3**	**0.6**	**35.5**	**40.6**	**14.8**	**56.6**	**18.7**
0.5	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
117.4	1.7	2.8	0.2	—	—	22.6	46.5	43.6
6.6	—	—	—	—	3.9	—	1.7	1.0
0.5	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.8	—	—	—	27.8	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152.8	**1.7**	**3.3**	**0.7**	**27.8**	**3.9**	**22.6**	**48.2**	**44.6**

TABLE 83.– THE GOVERNMENT BUSINESS SECTOR REVENUES AND EXPENSES ACCOUNT

(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

REVENUES	1959/60	1964/65	EXPENSES	1959/60	1964/65
Gross production	195.5	349.6	Value of the prod. requirements of goods and services	97.3	152.1
Subsidies from the public admin. sector	70.9	62.8	Interests	0.7	1.4
Installments of social insurance	17.1	38.0	Wages and salaries and their equivelants	34.3	54.2
Capital revenues	0.4	1.8	Social compensations	2.7	10.2
			Export subsidies	0.3	0.6
			Distributed shares	34.3	81.4
			Capital formation	95.3	117.4
			Installments for repayments of loans...	4.3	6.6
			Purchase of land	0.3	0.5
			Lending (Reserve for social insurance funds) ...	14.4	27.8
TOTAL	**283.9**	**452.2**	TOTAL	**283.9**	**452.2**

TABLE 84.—THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Direct taxes	64.8	84.3	Requirements of goods and services	57.9	72.1
Custom duties	95.6	116.6	Interests	7.1	18.6
Indirect taxes	24.0	37.2	Wages and salaries	129.2	164.7
Excise duties on domestic goods	27.6	40.5	Installements of social insurance	6.1	11.5
Other miscellaneous fees and duties	25.2	29.6	Production subsidies	10.3	9.6
Various revenues	27.4	26.5	Subsidies to individual and non-profit seeking organizations	3.6	6.0
			Pensions and remunerations	9.3	11.9
Profits of the Gov't business sector transferred to the administration sector	34.3	81.4	Other compensations	0.3	0.6
			Expenditures in the outside world	27.9	31.0
			Surplus of current transactions (¹)	47.2	90.1
TOTAL	**298.9**	**416.1**	TOTAL	**238.9**	**416.1**

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(1) This includes an estimate of expenses on arms; wages and salaries paid by the State to its employees abroad and all international subsidies and expenses of the diplomatic, commercial and educational missions abroad.

TABLE 85.—THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(at 1995/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

RESOURRCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Surplus of current transactions	47.2	90.1	Capital formation	80.1	96.8
Capital Revenues (confiscated properties and sales of assets)	7.6	4.5	Capital subsidy to the gov't business sector ...	70.9	62.8
Borrowing	101.1*	75.5	Installments of repayment of loans...	4.9	10.5
TOTAL	**155.9**	**170.1**	TOTAL	**155.9**	**170.1**

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* *See* footnote to table 74.

TABLE 86.—THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR REVENUES AND EXPENSES ACCOUNT

(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Direct Taxes	64.8	84.3	Requirements of goods and services	57.9	72.1
Custom duties	95.6	116.6	Interests	7.1	18.6
Indirect Taxes	24.0	37.2	Wages and Salaries	129.2	164.7
Excise duties on domestic goods	27.6	40.5	Installments of social insurance	6.1	11.5
Other miscellaneous fees and duties	25.2	29.6	Pensions and remunerations	9.3	11.9
Various revenues	27.4	26.5	Production subsidies	10.3	9.6
Profits of the Gov't business sector...	34.3	81.4	Subsidies to individuals and non-profit seeking organizations	3.6	6.0
Exchange of used assets *	7.6	4.5	Other compensations	0.3	0.6
			Expenditures in the outside world	27.9	31.0
			Capital formation	80.1	96.8
			Capital subsidies to the Gov't Business Sector..	70.9	62.8
Borrowing	†*101.1	75.5	Installments for – repayment of loans	4.9	10.5
TOTAL	407.6	496.1	TOTAL	407.6	496.1

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* This item includes sales of assets and confiscated properties.

† *See* footnote to table 74.

TABLE 87.—THE STATE'S REVENUES AND EXPENSES ACCOUNT

(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Direct Taxes	64.8	84.3	Requirements of goods and services	155.2	224.2
Custom duties	95.6	116.6	Interests	7.8	20.0
Indirect taxes	24.0	37.2	Wages and Salaries and their equivelants	163.5	218.9
Excise duties on domestic goods	27.6	40.5	Installments of sacial insurance	6.1	11.5
Other miscellaneous fees and duties	25.2	29.6	Pensions and remunerations	9.3	11.9
Various revenues	27.4	26.5	Production subsidies	10.3	9.6
Profits of the buiness sector	195.5	349.6	Subsidies to individuals and non-profit seeking Organizations	3.6	6.0
Installments of social insurance	17.1	38.0	Social compensations	2.7	10.2
Investments returns	0.4	1.8	Other compensations	0.3	0.6
Capital Revenues	7.6	4.5	Export subsidies to the Gov't bus. sector	0.3	0.6
			Expenditures in the outside world	27.9	31.0
			Capital formation	175.4	214.2
			Installments for repayment of loans	9.2	17.1
			Purchase of land	0.3	0.5
Borrowing	*101.1	75.5	Lending	14.4	27.8
TOTAL	**586.3**	**804.1**	TOTAL	**586.3**	**804.1**

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* See footnote to table 74.

TABLE 88.—THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Interests...	4.0	5.5	Consumption of goods and Services...	975.0	1·236.3
Wages	553.7	731.6	Interests	2.5	3.0
Social compensations	2.7	10.2	Wages and Salaries	16.0	18.0
Life insurance compensations	2.3	4.0	Installments of social insurance	8.5	19.0
Other various compensations	5.2	7.7	Installments of life insurance	3.8	7.5
Donations	3.0	5.2	Direct taxes	10.6	15.3
Bad debts	5.1	8.3	Indirect taxes	2.0	3.0
Gov't subsidies to individuals and non-profit	—	—	miscellaneous fees and duties	9.5	11.8
Seeking Organizations...	3.6	6.0	Various payments to public admin.	3.0	0.8
Pensions and remunerations	9.3	11.9	Expenditures in the outside world	10.9	10.9
Net coupons of joint stock companies	5.7	8.6			
Remunerations of members of boards of directors	0.7	1.1			
Profits transferred from the non-corporated business sector	449.9	575.5			
Revenues from the outside world	22.9	30.0	Savings	26.3	80.0
TOTAL	**1·068.1**	**1·405.6**	TOTAL	**1·068.1**	**1·405.6**

TABLE 89. – THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Savings of the household sector	23.3	80.0	Residential buildings for private use	9.0	9.0
			Es tae taxes and inheritance fees	2.7	3.2
			Capital payments to administration...	0.9	—
			(Confiscated properties)	4.0	—
			Lending	9.7	67.8
TOTAL	**26.3**	**80.0**	TOTAL	**26.3**	**80.0**

TABLE 90.—THE OUTSIDE WORLD ACCOUNT

(*at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds*)

RESOURCES	1959/60	1964/65	USES	1959/60	1964/65
Imports	247.6	244.7	Exports	235.0	302.0
Interests	2.6	11.5	Interests	3.0	—
Profits	0.5	0.5	Profits	0.5	0.5
Miscellaneous expenses	44.8	50.1	Miscellaneous revenues	34.1	44.7
Borrowing	—	40.4	Lending	22.9	—
TOTAL	**295.5**	**347.2**	TOTAL	**295.5**	**347.2**

TABLE 91.—DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES AND DOMESTIC INCOME AT FACTORS OF PRODUCTION COSTS

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	Domestic Product at Market Prices		Domestic Incom at Factors of Production costs	
	1959/60	**1964/65**	**1959/60**	**1964/65**
Domestic Product	1,224.2	1,716.9	1,224.2	1,716.9
—Indirect Taxes	—	—	–177.7	–230.1
+Subsidies	—	—	+ 13.9	+ 15.6
=Domestic income at factors of production costs.	—	—	1,060.4	1,502.4
Services of public administration employees	135.3	176.2	135.3	176.2
Domestic services	16.0	18.0	16.0	18.0
Other services (including implied rents for buildings owned by the State)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
TOTAL	**1,377.5**	**1,913.1**	**1,213.7**	**1,698.6**
Returns to foreign factors of production ..	0.4	- 11.5	0.4	– 11.5
National Income	**1,377.9***	**1,901.6***	**1,214.1**	**1,687.1**

*** Includes customs duties on exports and imports.**

TABLE 92.—DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED OF GROSS PRODUCT GENERATED IN THE BUSINESS SECTOR AMONG THE MAIN ACTIVITIES

(at 1959/60 Prices and in Million Pounds)

	1959/60		**1964/65**		**1964/65**
	Value Added	Percentage of Total	Value Added	Percentage of Total	As a Percentage of 1959/1960
Agriculture	400.0	32.7	512.0	29.8	128.0
Industry	273.0	22.3	540.0	31.4	197.8
Construction	52.0	4.2	51.0	3.0	98.1
Transport and Communications ...	57.5	4.7	73.5	4.3	127.8
Suez Canal	40.7	3.3	44.7	2.6	111.7
Housing	73.0	6.0	84.0	4.9	115.1
Finance and commission	13.2	1.1	18.6	1.1	140.9
Trade	213.5	17.4	265.4	15.5	124.3
Other services *	101.3	8.3	127.7	7.4	126.1
TOTAL ...	**1,224.2***	**100.0**	**1,716.9***	**100.0**	**140.3**

* Include custom duties on exports and imports.

SECTION ELEVEN

The Classification of Commodities according to the Economic Activity Code and the Corresponding Custom Codes

SECTION 11

THE CLASSIFICATION OF COMMODITIES ACCORDING TO THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE AND THE CORRESPONDING CUSTOM CODES

The following lists show the most important agricultural and industrial commodities produced, imported or exported by the Southern Region of the United Arab Republic, classified by type of economic activity, according to the International Classification of Economic Activities with some adaptation to suit our society.

The National Planning Committee made this simplified code in an attempt to standardise and unify the commodity components of each type of economic activity for the sake of clarity of concepts and consistency of meanings and interpretation in all statistical procedures and analytical studies.

In all its studies of economic activities whether in production, imports, exports, consumption or investment, the Planning Committee adhered to a system of commodity balances, *i.e.* commodity inflows and outflows. It was therefore, necessary to lay out acording list of principal commodities within each economic activity and the corresponding code as used by the custom administration in the Southern Region to facilitate the work of all who may be concerned.

This classification has actualy helped the joint effort of the Planning Committee and the various ministries especially in estimating and revising estimated development of production, imports, sxports and consumption of all commodity sectors of the Egyptian Economy.

COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE AND THE CORRESPONDING CODES OF THE CUSTOM ADMINISTRATION

(Southern Region, U.A.R.)

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
AGRICULTURE		
Cereals	001	
Wheat	0011	69
Barley	0012	72
Maize	0013	74
Millet	0014	75 $a,_{1}$
Paddy Rice	0015	71 $a,_{1}$
Legumes	002	
Beans	0021	51 $c,_{1}$
Lentils	0022	51 c_2
Lupins	0023	51 *e*
Chick peas	0024	51 a_3
Fenugreek	0025	51 *d*
Oil Seeds	003	
Linseed	0031	84 *d*
Peanuts	0032	84 *a*
Sesame	0033	84 *e*
Cotton seeds	0034	83
Sugar Cane	004	—
Fibres	005	
Cotton	0051	—
Flax	0052	501 $a,_{1}$
Linen	0053	508 $h._{1}$
Jute	0054	501 *bis a*
Vegetables and Onions	006	
Onions	0061	48
Vegetables	0062	44, 49, 50
Fruits and Wood Trees	007	
Fruits	0071	56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63,
Flowers	0078	43
Wood Trees	0079	—
Fodder	008	
Clover	0081	—
Clover seeds	—	85
Wheat Straw	—	55 *a*,

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
Other Crops	0082	—
Stalks	—	—
Animal and Dairy Products	009	
Milk	091	18
Livestock	0092	3 *d*, 4, 6
Eggs	0095	23 *a*
Wool and hair	0096	32, 480, 482
Honey	0099	24
Products of Fisheries and Hunting	009 *a*	
Fish	0091 *a*	15
Sponage	0098 *a*	33
Hunted birds and animals	0099 *a*	11
GINNING AND PRESSING		
Ginned and pressed Cotton	0110	492
1.—*Mines and Quarries*	1000	
Extraction of Coal	1100	210
Extraction of minerals	1200	
Iron Ore	1210	634
Copper Ore	1221	683
Aluminium Ore	1223	706
Lead Ore	1224	714
Tin Ore	1225	726
Zinc Ore	1226	721
Gold	1227	623 a_1
Manganise Ore	1228	206 *c*
Chronium Ore and others	1229	Test of item 206
Extraction of Crude Oil and Natural Gas	1300	
Crude Oil	1315	221 *a*
Natural Gas	1320	—
Products of Quarries	1400	
Limestone	1411	—
Marble	1412	195
Granite	1413	198
Basalt	1414	—
Alabaster	1415	—
Clay and others	1419	179
Fireclay and Kaolin	1420	—
Sand	1431	181 *b*
Pebbles	1432	181 *a*

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
Extraction of Other non-metallic raw materials	1900	
Gypsum	1910	188
Salt	1920	236
Sulphur Ore	1930	228 *b*
Natural Asphalt	1940	—
Phosphate	1950	329
Talc	1960	—
Asbestos	1970	202
Dolomite	1980	192
Others	1990	—

2, 3 —MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
Foodstuffs (excluding beverages)	2000	9
Fresh meat (including poultry)	2011	9–12
Animal intestines	2012	27
Preserved meat	2014	114
Dairy products	—	
Butter	2021	2 *b*
Soft Cheese	2022	22 *a*, a_2
Hard cheese	2024	22, *b*
Ice-Cream	2023	
Pastarised milk	2028	20 a_2
Concentrated and dried milk and others	2029	20 a_1
Preserved vegetables and fruits and their products		
Preserved vegetables and fruits	2031	135, 140, 141, 143, 144.
Fruit juice	2032	139, 151 *a*
Jams and marmalades	2033	137
Pickles	2034	—
Others	2039	Included in item 144
Fish and Shellfish:		
Salted fish	2040	16 *a*, 16 *b*, 16 *c*, 16 *d*
Preserved fish	2041	
Preserved shrimps	2042	17 *a*
Grinding and prepraration of Cereals:		
Flour; wheat, maize and barley	2051	76
Milled Rice	2052	71 b_2
Ground coffee	2053	64 *b*
Beans and lentils; chopped	2054	51 *c*
Cereal milling left-overs	2055	78
Rice milling left-overs	2056	71 b_1
Others	2059	

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Cod
Bread and bakery Products:		
Bread	2061	132
Pastry	2062	128
Biscuits	2063	128
Other Products	2039	129, 130, 131, 132
Sugar and Products:		
Unrefined Sugar	2071	118 *b*
Refined Sugar	2072	118 a_1
Treacle	2073	120 *a*
Moulasse	2074	120 *b*
Cane-pressing left-overs	2075	
Sugar candy	2076	118 a_2
Others	2079	
Cocoa, chocolates and Confectionary:		
Cocoa	2081	123
Chocolates	2082	124
Confectionery (sweets etc.)	2083	122
Others	2089	
Miscellaneous foodstuffs:		
Butter and margarine	2091	108 *b*, 109
Edible oils	2092	103
Starch	2093	82 *a*
Glucose	2094	119
Halva	2095	
Maccaroni	2096	126
Pressed fodder	2097	169, 171
Others	2099	
Beverages	2100	
Distilled alcholic drinks	2110	162–164
Wine	2121	158-160
Vinegar	2122	165
Beer and Malt	2131	154
Soda water	2141	152 *a*
Syrup	2142	155–157
Others	2149	152 *b*, 153
Tobacco	2200	
Tobacco	2210	174, 175
Cigarettes	2211	176
Cigars	2212	177
Moassell (Processed Tobacco)	2220	
Others	2230	

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
Yarn and Textiles	2300	
Cotton	2311	494–500
Wool	2312	483–486, 488, 489.
Silk	2313	472–479
Lint	2314	504, 509.
Carpets and Rugs	2319	487
Underwears, knitwears and socks	2321	541 and chap. 51.
Ribbons	2322	544
Other knitwears	2329	
Ropes and twines	2330	514
Flax, Jute and linen except raw and even combed flax	2340	501 except 501 a_1
Palm leaves products	2350	
Jute sacks	2391	543
Other products	2399	
Clothes Fabrics and Shoes	2400	
Shoes (except rubber shoes)	2410	546
Clothes and dresses (except shoes)	2430	540, 542
Fabrics (except clothes)	2440	Chaps. 55, 56, 47
Blankets	2444	544 *a*
Others	2490	
Wood and Cork	2500	
Wood	2511	378–392
Wood Ply	2512	393 *a*
Wood Veneering	2513	393 *b*
Others	2519	
Cork	2520	417–423
Furniture and wooden fixtures	2600	
Furniture	2610	415
Wooden doors and windows	2630	409
Wooden tools for agriculture	2640	
Other wooden tools	2690	394–408, 410–414
Paper card-board and products	2700	
Paper pulp	2711	432
Writing and printing paper	2712	455
card-board	2713	434, 443
Wrapping paper	2714	437
Cigarette paper	2725	439
Printing paper	2716	438
Others	2719	433, 435, 436, 440, 442–444–452, 459–464.
Boxes and packets	2721	458
Cases and bags	2722	
Other products	2729	

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
Printing and Publishing	2800	
Books	2810	465
Writing pads and notebooks	2840	453
Newspapers and magazines	2850	466
Posters and advertisements	2860	893 ter.
Others	2890	467–470
Leather and leather products (except shoes)... ...	2900	
Tanned leather	2910	336
Raw leather	2911	335
Bags	2921	353, 354 *a*
Others	2929	343–352, 354*b*–357
Rubber products	3000	
Rubber Shoes	3010	—
Tyres	3020	367
Others	3030	362–366, 368–377
Chemical Products	3100	
Basic Products:		
Acids	3111	232, 233, 264,
Alkaloids	3112	235
Salts	3113	236, 237, 238, 240–246, 247 *b*, 254
Tanning materials	3114	263
Printing materials	3115	—
Alcohol	3116	248 *c*
Explosives and fireworks	3117	311–319
Fertilisers	3118	320–334
Others	3119	—
Non-edible fats and oils:		
Vegetable oils and fats	3121	104
Animal oils and fats	3122	108 *a*, 96–102
Detergents	3123	294, 295
Other oils	3129	—
Pharmacetical products	3130	252–256, 299
Syrum and vaccines	3140	—
Plastics	3150	—
Cosmetics	3160	286–292
Dyes and Paints:		
Varnish	3171	302
Paints	3172	—
Floor wax and others	3179	—
Matches	3180	318

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
Other Chemical Products:		
Soap	3191	293
Glue...	3192	304, 305.
Candles	3193	296, 297.
Ink for printing	3194	277 *b*
Glycerine	3195	234
Insecticides, duco and others	3199	257 *a*
Products of petrolium and coal	3200	
Benzine	3211	221 b_1
Kerosine	3213	221 *c*
Solar Oil...	3214	223/3
Diesel Oil	3215	223/2
Mazout	3216	223/1
Lubricating materials	3212	222
Asphalt and others	3219	224
Coke	3220	210 *b*
Others	3290	—
Products of non-metallic raw materials (except petroleum and coal)	3300	
Red Bricks	3311	—
Sand Bricks	3312	—
Pipes of common stone ware	3313	586 *a*
Tiles	3314	564, 584 *b*. 587
Other bricks and stone pipes	3319	579, 580, 581, 592.
Plate glass	3320	597
Other glass products	3329	595, 596, 598-622
China ware	3331	593 *b*, 588, 590.
Ceramics	3332	584 *a*, 585. 589
Pottery wares not Specified	3333	593 *a*
Cementic products	3340	576, 577.
Cement	3351	187
Lime	3352	185, 186.
Gypsum	3353	188, 189.
Colouring materials	3354	268 *b*, 269, 274, 276, 282, 284
Other stone products	3359	—
Marble and products	3360	195, 571 *a*.
Other miscellaneous non-metallic products ...	3390	—
Basic Metallic Industries...	3400	
Pig iron	3410	631, 632, 633
Iron and Steel Billets	3411	634
Bars, rails, profiles, etc.	3412	635, 636, 637
Pipes and allied items	3413	643-648
Steel wires	3414	638, 661-664
Steel sheets	3415	639
Tin sheets	3416	—
Concrete reinforcement	3417	—
Forged Iron	3418	—
Other ferrous metallic manufactures	3419	640,641,642,649,650 653,665,666,669,682

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
Non-ferrous metallic ingots	3420	683, 700, 706, 714, 721, 723.
Non-ferrous metallic wires	3422	687 a_2, 710 *b*, 717 *b*, 723.
Non-ferrous metallic sheets and discs	3423	684, 685, 701, 708, 709, 722, 727, 728
Non-ferrous metallic pipes	3424	688, 703, 710 *a*, 724, 729 *b*.
Other non-ferrous metallic manufactures	3429	686 698 (except 687, 688, 702² *bis*, 704, 705. 707, 711, 712, 715, 717 *a*, 718, 719, 720, 724, 725, 729 730, 731
Metallic Products	3500	
Stoves and parts	3510	699 *b*
Sanitary-ware	3520	—
Balances, scales and similar weighing and measuring instruments	3530	759, 812
Chandeliers, electric wires and cables	3540	660, 751, 789
Parts and Accessories for Automobiles	3550	304 *bis*
Nails, bolts, locks, hinges, files etc.	3560	655/659, 667, 668,
Metallic furniture	3590	699 *a*
Razor Blades	3591	743, 744 *a*
Kitchen utensils and table ware	3592	713 *b*, 636/738/746
Metallic Barrels	3593	—
Tins	3594	—
Metallic Structures	3595	713 *a*
Other metallic products	3599	736/742, 744 *b*, 744 *c*, 745, 747/750, 751 *bis*/753
Non-Electric Machinery and Equipments	3600	
Machines	3600	654, 756*a*, 756*b*, (757*a*, *c*), 758*a*, *b*) 760, 761*a*, *d*, 761 *bis a*/*d*, 763/768
Power generators	3610	754, 777
Machine spare parts	3620	756 *c*, 757 *d*, 761 *e*, 761 *bis e*, 762, 769/776, 781
Others	3699	—
Electric Machinery and Equipments	3700	
Electric machines	3700	792
Power generators	3710	—
Transmission and connection lines	3720	—
Electric vacume cleaners	3730	
Electric fans	3731	782
Electric stoves	3732	—
Electric equipments for cars	3740	—

Activity and Commodity	Economic Activity Code	Custom Code
Electric equipments for aeroplanes	3741	—
Electric equipments for locomotives	3742	778
Electric bulbs	3750	783, 784
Radios	3751	785 b_1
Televisions	3752	—
Batteries	3753	779
X-Ray equipments	3760	—
Elevators (lifts)	3770	758 b_1
Electricity measuring apparatus	3780	816–821
Others	3799	755, 780, 785 *a*, (785b_2, b_3), 786, 787, 788, 791
Transport equipments	3800	
Ships and boats	3811	806–809
Railway engines	3821	757 *b*, 793*a*
Passenger cars	3822	793 b_3
Freight cars	3823	793 b_1
Buses	3830	804 c_1
Motor cars	3831	804*b*
Trucks (lorries)	3832	804 d_2
Motor-cycles	3833	803
Bicycles	3851	802
Aeroplanes	3861	805
Tram cars	3871	794, 795
Others	3890	793*b*, 796–801, (804a_1, a_2, c_2, d_1, d_3, d_4)
Miscellaneous Industries	3900	
Scientific, medical and surgical apparatus	3910	810, 811, 829*a*, 835, 897
Lens and eye glasses	3920	830–832, 836 *bis*–840
Watches and clocks	3930	841–851
Jewellery	3950	Chap. 61 exc. 623 a_1
Musical Instruments	3960	852–856, 857*b*–863,
Records	3961	857 *a*
Buttons and combs	3970	887
Brushes and brooms	3980	877–880
Toys	3990	881–884
Sport Equipments	3991	822–885
Pens and pencils	3992	881–889
Office-Ware	3993	—
Others	3999	813, 815, 823–828, 829*b*, 833, 836, 886, 888, 890–893 *bis*, 893 quad-896
5—*Electricity, Gas and Water*		
Electricity	5110	—
Gas	5120	—
Water	5210	—